THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT DUEL.

The United States and Spain.

Horrible Tragedy in Tennessee

The Suicide of Manager Lingard.

"You Have Sent for Me," Etc.

More of the Celestial Shoemakers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE MISSISSIPPI RACE.

The Reigning Western Sensation—A Track Twelve Hundred Miles Long and a Million Spectators.

The Western papers are filled with accounts of the great steamboat duel to the exclusion almost of all other news. The *Democrat* and *Republican* of St. Louis, both mammoth sheets, come to us with enough matter in each to fill a good-sized volume. From the *Democrat* of the 6th instant we extract as follows:—

At one minute to 5 o'clock, June 30, 1870, the Robert E. Lee left St. Mary's Market, immediately followed by the Natchez, and the great race was commenced. For an instant each boat staggered in the water like a race-horse that is being brought to the scratch; and then darting forward with an impetus such as they had never felt before, sprang forward on their courses. And the Natchez and the Lee were flying! Up from the excited thousands—as from the earth, and air, and water—came the thunderous applause, until the air was "all a yell," and the earth as far as the eye could reach—confusion. Words cannot describe that scene—imagination cannot picture it. Even to look upon it at a moment of such excitement would scarcely enable one to comprehend it. The contrast between the conduct of the populace on shore and the persons on board the racers, at first sight, would seem strangely singular to one unused to such a scene—and who is not? On shore it is one wild tumult of excitement—on board, almost a calm.

Far as the city limits extend, and beyond, the banks were lined by shouting multitudes, and as one of the five steamers which started up the river with excursionists was passed, each cargo of living freight lent its lungs to the occasion. The only quiet spots in all creation seemed to be the decks of the flying steamers.

The contribution of the populace to such a contest is its expressions of joy and sympathy, its words of cheer and encouragement. The contribution of the crew on board is *much* nerve, courage, determination, energy, and no end to close watching and hard work. Their time for shouting is after the race.

No one can imagine the terrible strain there is upon the minds and nerves of those who have in charge a boat and its machinery while making such a race as this. There is an eye upon her every movement—upon every spot about her—at every moment. Every stroke of her mighty arm is followed by an anxious eye. The index finger on the dial of her steam gauge can scarcely move over a figure—her very breathings are almost counted. And so it happens that there is usually less danger in running races than on ordinary runs.

On the wharf-boat at Natchez were the horns of the Princess tastefully decorated and in waiting for the leading boat. On them in gilt letters are the words, "Time of the Princess from New Orleans to Natchez, 17 hours and 30 minutes; why don't you take the horns?" The Lee touched the wharf-boat, and that question has not yet been repeated.

On flew the boats, and at every bend of the river, at every house, at every hamlet, excited crowds awaited their arrival. Where cannon could be had it was used with a will, and where it could not be produced, anvils were substituted. Old and young, male and female, white and black, people from the river shore and people from points within 30 miles each way, flocked to the shore to witness the mightiest race that ever lashed the waters of the turbulent old river into fury.

Thirty-five miles above New Orleans a supply pipe on the Lee gave way, causing a little loss of time, and forming one more drawback during the rest of the run. No correct estimate can be made of time lost by this accident in the aggregate, but it must have been considerable, as the engineer had to cool her down to ninety pounds of steam before he could fix it.

At 3 A. M. on the first night out, a leak was sprung in the mud-drum, which, when noticed, had contributed its little share to retard the progress of the Lee.

All the way to Vicksburg the Natchez was plainly to be seen, though losing ground steadily. From that point, arriving at the long reach at Helena, where, as the Lee passed out, the bow of the Natchez was observed just rounding the point. From there on nothing but her smoke at intervals was ever seen, and by that she always seemed to be out in the country.

Just above Vicksburg the Frank Pargoud was overhauled, and the supply of fuel sent aboard from her was taken on board.

At Memphis the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Although late at night her whole population seemed to have gathered upon the river bank, and bonfires were blazing everywhere. Unfortunately the first great beauty of the scene was lost to the Lee as the Thompson Dean, ahead of the Lee, caused the Memphis people by mistake to touch off their fireworks and shout themselves hoarse.

At Columbus, crowds lined the wharf, streets and houses, cannon were fired, and the cheering was deafening.

About eight miles below Cairo the Evansville and Cairo packet Idlewild, the lightning express of the lower Ohio, crowded with people from all points on the Ohio, who had come down to witness the great race, lay in waiting to secure the Lee's Louisville people.

As the Lee approached she conceived the idea that if she would gather a large head of steam, and turn on a full head just as she came opposite, she could keep alongside sufficiently long to allow passengers to get on board. She did so, and ran as she had never run before, but she learned in a few seconds that it was wildly idle for the Idlewild to try to keep pace with the Lee. Ringing "slow bell," the Lee allowed her to come up and get the passengers.

From the moment of catching sight of Cairo from the bend, round upon round of artillery was fired by the excited citizens until long after the Lee had passed the city. Throngs of people were congregated from the extreme point of the sand-bar at the junction of the rivers, all the way up to the city along Front street, over the wharf-boats, over the house-tops—every place from which a view of the river could be obtained.

At a point seven miles from the confluence of the rivers, where the channel runs close to the Illinois shore, hundreds of Cairoites had assembled to witness the flight of the birds.

During the night the river seemed one blaze of light, so numerous were the bonfires.

—It is interesting to summer tourists to learn that a trout has recently been caught in Lake Winnepissogee, measuring thirty-four inches from tip to tip, and weighing twenty-nine and a half pounds.

TRAGIC FATE OF AN ACTOR.

James W. Lingard Destroys Himself by Drowning—Personal Sketch of the Deceased.

The fears entertained by the friends of Mr. James W. Lingard, the actor, who so suddenly disappeared on Wednesday evening, have been realized, and there now remains no doubt but that he committed suicide. On Thursday morning the remains of a man, then unknown, were found in the dock foot of Bank street, North River, and removed to the Morgue. After searching through the city for the missing gentleman without effect, Mr. Edward L. Murphy, of No. 134 Bowery, a particular friend of the actor, yesterday morning called at the Morgue, and there, much to his surprise and horror, identified the body found at the foot of Bank street as that of Mr. Lingard. The face and body of deceased were greatly swollen, but the features were not much distorted.

Mr. James W. Lingard was a native of England, and came to the United States in 1848, and for the past twenty-two years was known as one of the most prominent actors and managers in the Union. Before he made his appearance in America he had resolved upon the career of an actor. His education had been thorough, and his own physical and mental characteristics were such as to command the public applause. He first played before a New York audience in 1848, during the famous engagement of Macready at the Astor Place Opera House, when that distinguished actor was mobbed by a band of rioters.

His chief impersonation at that time was "Malcolm," in *Macbeth*. After a brief sojourn in America, Mr. Lingard returned to England, where he married, in 1849, the wife he has just widowed. He soon returned to the United States, and repaired to Philadelphia, where he was engaged with Mr. Fredericks as prompter at the Chesnut Street Theatre. In 1852 Mr. Lingard again came to New York, and then displayed the highest order of histrionic talent in his remarkable

IMPERSONATION OF "UNCLE TOM,"

in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. At this time (1854) the National Theatre was one of the leading playhouses in the city, and Mr. Lingard kept the character running for 368 consecutive nights, before crowded houses, that demonstrated the popular appreciation by every tribute that can be paid to a master of the stage Here began his great success; and during this personal triumph Mr. Lingard repeatedly manifested those generous and noble traits of character which secured him many friends, who stood by him during all his unfortunate troubles. In his hour of plenty he remembered those in their hour of need, His purse was always open, and his heart went out in sympathy toward the poor and struggling of his uncertain profession. After his engagement at the National Theatre he also played for a short time in *Gio, the Armorer of Tyre*, repre-enting the part of "Kisal Ludin." Mr. Lingard afterwards took

THE OLD BOWERY THEATRE

with George L. Fox, and on September 5, 1861, inaugurated the New Bowery Theatre, which was built for him and Mr. Fox by Mr. James R. Whiting. With his new enterprise Mr. Lingard was very successful, and accumulated money rapidly. He was an excellent business man, possessed of abundant discretion, good sound common sense, and having been an actor himself, proved able to manage the New Bowery so that it returned large revenues. On Dec. 17, 1866, the New Bowery was totally destroyed by fire, Mr. Lingard losing over $150,000 by the disastrous conflagration. Though he did not own the theatre, he had large amounts invested in costumes and histrionic paraphernalia, by the loss of which he was ruined. His wardrobe was extensive and superb, and some of the wealthiest managers in the city would borrow costumes from him, which he always lent willingly.

THE LAST PIECE PERFORMED

at the New Bowery under his management was *Griffith Gaunt*, as dramatized by Augustin Daly.

Suddenly prostrated by the destruction of a very profitable business, Mr. Lingard severely felt his misfortune; but his exalted character, his true, manly, and noble attributes, had made friends who did not forsake him with the frowns of fortune. A large sum was tendered him, and, though against the advice of some of his best friends, he leased the Theatre Comique, but soon failed in the enterprise. He now tried keeping a hotel, and opened the Lingard House, in Broadway, near Eighth street, and here, too he failed. At other times he was engaged in business in Seventh avenue, but it does not appear that latterly his efforts were attended with any pecuniary success. His last appearance previous to suicide was at the Old Bowery, on July 1, when he played at the benefit of Oliver Doud Byron.

The personal characteristics of Mr. Lingard are dwelt upon by his friends as second to none that can distinguish a straightforward, honorable, and outspoken man of the world.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

HORRIBLE CRIME.

One of the Most Ferocious Deeds on Record—A Whole Family Poisoned by a Human Monster.

The Memphis *Appeal* of a recent date says:—

We are indebted to Walker Wood, Esq., who arrived from Somerville yesterday, for the particulars of one of the most cold-blooded and horrible affairs that we have ever heard of—being the poisoning of an entire family, consisting of a father and three children, by an assassin, whose sole motive was revenge. The circumstances, as detailed by Mr. Wood, are as follows:—

Some two or three years ago a very quiet, peaceable man named Harrison Bally, living some four or five miles from Somerville, killed a man (whose name it is thought best not to mention), as it was proven on trial, in self-defense. He was arrested, examined, and discharged, as entirely justifiable; but a relative of the man who was killed made a vow to revenge him, and a few months ago was heard to swear that "neither Harrison Bally nor Ben. Chambers (a witness who testified very strongly in his favor) should live to see the 30th of June."

On Saturday last, Mr. Bally visited Somerville to transact some business, and on returning home in the evening, saw lying in the road, just before reaching his place, a package neatly done up in white paper. He dismounted, picked it up, and on unrolling it, discovered it to be a small porter bottle full or nearly full of liquor—looking, to use his own words, "as if two or three drinks had been taken out of it." On picking it up he noticed that it was slightly imbedded in the loose earth of the road, as if it had fallen some distance, and as he knew that his neighbor, Mr. McFadden, had been in town, and had started out just ahead of him, he concluded that it was his private bottle which had jolted out of his pocket, and determined to take it home and use it. He was strengthened in this idea by learning, on reaching home, that Mr. McFadden had passed by only a few minutes before, and that no one had passed since.

After resting he opened the bottle, and on tasting it, finding it to be what he thought a very good article of whisky, made a toddy of a portion of the contents. His three little children, one a girl of eleven years of age, and two boys, aged respectively eight and four, crowding around him while he was doing so, after he had made it he gave each of them a dip, and drank off the balance himself.

That was a fatal draught! A few moments after drinking, each was seized with a burning, griping pain in the stomach, which soon became alarming. Aid was summoned, but came too late, and in two short hours all four were stiff in death.

The news was soon spread among his neighbors and created intense excitement. The deadly bottle was examined and the liquor found to be saturated with strychnia. Mr. Bally having recounted how, and where he found the bottle, parties went to the spot, and an examination revealed the fact that it had been thrown into the road from a clump of thick undergrowth, to and from which the party who threw it had walked on his heels so as to leave no track behind. Mr. McFadden having been interrogated, declared that there was no bottle or bundle in the road when he passed by, some minutes before, consequently it was thrown there by some one who was watching for Bally, and who intended that he should find it and use it as he did.

The oath of the party spoken of above was then remembered, and it, along with various other things, directed suspicion to him, and it was determined to arrest him. When the officers went to look for him, however, he was gone, and though diligent search has been made no traces of him have as yet been found.

The police and detectives in various localities have been notified to keep a sharp lookout for him, and he will no doubt be caught sooner or later. The wrath of heaven is sure to overtake the wretch who could deliberately commit so great and so monstrous a crime.

THE CELESTIAL SHOEMAKERS.

The Chinamen at Work—Progress of the Apprentices—Characteristics and Appearance.

The experiment of introducing Chinese labor in Massachusetts seems to be quite successful. We make the following extracts from a long letter in the Boston *Post*, giving an account of the "situation" in North Adams:—

The last of Mr. Sampson's seventy-five Chinese shoemakers having been set to work to-day, and the whole number being now industriously employed, some idea of their capabilities and efficiency can be formed, all this having been mere conjecture in the past. To-day completes three weeks from the first entry of the Mongolians into the shops, and to-day there are several "teams" who no longer require the supervision of an instructor, but work on their own hook, and turn out equally good work with the average of that performed by the Crispins. In fact, Mr. Sampson declares that his work never averaged as good in quality, under the old dispensation, as now. As to rapidity, of course the Orientals are inferior as yet to their predecessors. It has been thought best to allow them to take their own time, merely requiring that the work shall be well and thoroughly done, and allow them to gain speed hereafter. But if the Chinamen be not as rapid as the Crispins, they make up in persistent, unremitting industry, which, in the long run, will enable them to make a fair showing, at least, as to quantity of work turned out. To-day the last detachment of fifteen, who have hitherto been in blissful ignorance of the art, were brought into the shops, and, under the tutelage of their brethren who have already acquired it, are plunging into its mysteries.

OBSERVATION AND IMITATION.

The Chinese are a most observant and imitative people. Their little, oblique, almond eyes take in a great deal of what is going on around them, and on occasion they prove that their memories are alike quick and retentive and their facility of execution good. With their utter ignorance both of the craft and of our language, it is a matter of surprise how speedily and thoroughly they have mastered the technicalities of the business, and what they are shown once they rarely forget or need to be shown a second time. Hence their progress in acquiring the trade has been as rapid as that of average English-speaking apprentices, and has far exceeded the expectations of Mr. Sampson, or his Superintendent, Mr. Chase.

A VIEW OF THE WORK-ROOM.

It is a novel and pleasing sight that the bottoming room in Mr. Sampson's factory presents. All around the spacious apartment, which is on the second floor, and lighted on three sides, are "teams" of the yellow-skinned apprentices, industriously pegging away each at his own particular branch, and passing the work along to its next stage. Each "team" consists of three men, each of whom performs a certain part of the bottoming, and together completing the shoes ready for the finishers. In the centre stand two pegging-machines, which are already managed with much skill by a couple of the Celestials. The foreman and interpreter, Ah Sing, or, as he now calls himself, Charley Sing, is a tall, good-looking young fellow, who speaks, reads and writes English with considerable facility. He is very quiet and unassuming in his manners, but has excellent government over his Oriental brethren, and is the principal medium of communication between them and the white instructors and foremen.

PERSONNEL OF THE JOHNS.

All the men are young, none over twenty-two, save the two cooks, who are over thirty and are the only married men in the party, and a few boys of from fourteen to eighteen. The cooks, being elders, comparatively, and much respected therefor, act as judges, in a measure, of any trifling disagreements that may arise, but as yet there has been no occasion for their services. The dress of the "Johns" consists of a loose blouse of flannel denim, loose trousers of something between a Zouave and a sailor cut—that is, they are baggy all over and wide at the bottom—flannel shirts, white socks, and Chinese shoes, with felt soles three-quarters of an inch thick and black cloth uppers, and common felt hats. Their blouses and trousers are generally dark blue in color and their hats black, though a few light ones are seen. All wear the national queue or pig-tail.

ON THE STREETS.

After working hours, quite a number of them can frequently be seen on the street, and they make the necessary purchases of clothing, etc., at the stores very quietly. They seem much impressed by the factory girls whom they have seen, and their almond eyes convey many glances of admiration when they meet them. Last night I observed a couple of Mongols in an apparently animated conversation with two blooming girls, and heard them repeat the merry "good nights" of their fair enslavers with evident delight.

BIG INJUN.

Council at Fort Scott—Cheerful Speeches of the Chiefs—Appreciation of General Hazen's Efforts.

At a recent council at Fort Scott, Kansas, with the Uichitu Indians, in relation to their going on to a fixed reservation, the following speeches were made. As-soa owa, Chief of the Artchitas, said:—

General Hazen told us a long time ago he would send us an agent, a man who would look after our interests and provide for our wants; and now that you have come we feel glad, for now we believe that our father in Washington intends to do something for us. We feel proud to know that the Government intends giving us a country to be known as our country and our children's country; for when we come to breathe our last breath we can say to our children this is your country.

We are very glad to see you here to-day, for we feel that you are sent here by your father, General Hazen, and we know that for the love you bear him you will not do anything wrong. It seems that there is a brighter sun shining to-day than has ever shone before, and our hearts have been made joyful by your good talk.

Towaconie Dove, chief of the Towaconies, said:—

I am a red man. I sometimes think white men think red men have no memories, but the God above has given us memories the same as white people. We remember all the good deeds and bad deeds that have ever been done for us. If the white men here do not assist us we cannot help it. We believe the good God above will do as much for us as he will do for the white man—and we look to him for help. I believe that God has said to the white man, "Be good to the Indian, and do not wrong him, for you are living in his country." And if the white man does not do this, he not only wrongs us, but his Maker. A long time ago we were a powerful people, but by having intercourse with the whites we have gradually become poor. I know there is a vast difference between white people, for there are some white people who fear God and try to carry out his teachings. We believe that you fear God, and that you will do by us as you say. We were told a long time ago that we should have schools for the education of our children, but this has not been done. We hope that you will organize schools for us; and as you have told us you would, we believe you.

Buffalo Good, Chief of the Wacoes, said:—

I have been trying to do good for a number of years, and if you can only obtain the object for which we are assembled we will love you as a brother. To-day I feel like a man who has land—who has a country—and I am proud of it. We have been taught to believe that we had a country, for the bones of our fathers, our children, and our friends lie mouldering on these plains and hills, but now that we find that we have no country, we are glad to know the Government intends to set apart a portion of this country for us and our children. We have no way of keeping records like white people, but I remember when I was a small boy there was a big council held with these Indians, on the spot where Fort Sill now stands, and they were told all this country, from the Canadian to Red river, was ours, and that papers were signed giving the Indians all this country, and I think those papers should be on record in Washington now. I know I am speaking with the eyes of God above looking down upon me, and I know if I were to tell you a lie he would feel bad. I only wish to tell the truth for the good of my people. The Government may go out on the prairies and hold councils with the wild Indians, and they will say yes to everything and make all kinds of promises, but they only do so for the purpose of getting sugar and coffee. We mean what we say.

The wild Indians have tried to make fun of me for following the white man's road, but now I shall rise in the morning feeling that I have a country and a home, and when I go forth in the morning to view my corn-field and garden my heart will feel glad that that corn is growing on my own ground. All we want now is that the Government furnish us tools and good white men to show us how to use them, for you must keep in mind that we are poor, ignorant Indians, and not skilled in using the implements of husbandry.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The Pullman Palace Cars—Cause of the Disagreement.

A despatch in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday announced the withdrawal of the Pullman palace cars from the Central Pacific Railroad. This is the result of a disagreement as to terms between the company and the proprietors. In anticipation of the event, the San Francisco *Morning Call* a few days since said:—

"It has been announced that the last train of Pullman cars will leave San Francisco on the 5th of July. In this connection we notice that the Pullman Company advertise that hereafter the 'elegant Pullman hotel train' will be run once a week from Ogden to Omaha. Good accommodations unquestionably increase travel, for there is a large population which will not go and come over the Pacific Railroad unless the accommodations be such as to suit them. A considerable proportion of the travel, so far, has been excursionists. Half of these persons could not have been induced to make a trip to California in an ordinary car. So with numbers of our own citizens; they go East because it is almost like staying at home—a mere pleasure excursion. Even with travel from Europe to China, Australia, etc., thousands of persons would be induced to pass through California from hearing of the luxurious Pullman train. Withdraw these cars—even withdraw them from the Central Pacific Road—and we believe a great source of revenue will have been lost to the company, and there would certainly be lacking that kind of travel which is likely to bring capital to this State. There is no estimating the benefits which we may ultimately derive from the visit of even a hundred men representing large capital. Millions of dollars may be invested in California from having visited us and seen the advantages which the State offers. The inhabitants of Chicago understand this, for they encourage running the best cars in every direction from that city. They would never submit to making it difficult to reach Chicago from the Atlantic cities. Can California afford to clog up its great highway—shut off the very men who are most likely to benefit us? We do not think so."

Complication of the United States in the European Crisis.

A CARD FROM THE CUBAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—I beg your attention to one phase of the apparently impending European imbroglio over the Spanish crown question.

If there be war, one of the first acts of France will be to despatch a fleet to seize Havana, an easy matter with her immense naval resources.

The United States having recently denied the existence of any actual war in Cuba for independence, and from the highest official quarter having belittled the efforts and resources of the patriots to the grade of an insignificant tumult, and, moreover, in connection with events in that island, having virtually abjured the "Monroe doctrine," surely in the event of the seizure I predict they could not, with any grace or consistency, object to it on the part of France as a vital act of war against Spain, the only party recognized by the United States as having political or military existence in Cuba.

As matters stand in the present attitude of the authorities of the United States towards the Cubans, the latter, of course, would be ready to welcome and co-operate with the French, for their absorbing motive and desire is to be rid of Spaniards at all cost. Therefore, that which would soonest effect the riddance they would be quick to embrace, especially since they can no longer look to the United States, officially, except as hostile to their freedom from Spain.

For interference with this step by France, the United States would have to set up the proposition that they cannot tolerate the possession of Cuba by any European power except Spain—a proposition which would make this country the ally of Spain and justly array all Cubans eagerly on the side of France, a power upon which they already have good reasons to look with favor.

The United States may not honorably seize Cuba in the exigency of a war between Spain and France, to hold it—that is, cannot take advantage of Spain's weakness to rob her, or except to keep it in trust for Spain, and afterwards hand back a million and a half of Americans to that notoriously cruel, brutal power, if it should continue a power at the close of the coming war.

A sore complication is at hand in this connection as sure as sunlight, unless some immediate and practical step is taken to avoid it. That step is upon the path toward right and justice, and will involve simply a formal official declaration at once on the part of the United States Government that a war exists in Cuba with two parties—one Spain, the other the Cuban patriots. But the least delay is fraught with danger. Respectfully,

New York, July 8, 1870. THOMAS JORDAN.

Lecturing in Pittsburg.

The "Iron City" appears to be a good place for lecturers. The *Commercial* of yesterday publishes the report of the Mercantile Library course of lectures, given last winter, from which we take the following interesting table. There were eighteen lectures and readings given, with this result:—

RECEIPTS.	
From sale of season tickets	$2152 00
From sale of admission tickets	4411 91
	$6563 91
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount paid lecturers	$2865 00
Amount paid for halls	730 00
Amount paid for advertising and all other expenses	809 54
	$4494 54
Net proceeds of lectures	$2069 37

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Condonation.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Paxson.

This morning the Judge decided the divorce case of Bronson vs. Bronson, in which the husband sued for the divorce on the ground of adultery by the wife. The admitted facts of the case were that the wife was living a life of prostitution in a house of ill fame, and the husband filed his petition for a divorce; subsequently he met her in the street, and at her invitation, accompanied her to her room and passed the night with her.

She continued her dissolute course, and after this he filed a new petition, founded upon repeated breaches of the conjugal vow. She, however, pleaded that by admitting her into his embrace after the filing of his first petition he condoned her offense, killed his cause for divorce, and must continue her husband. After full hearing the Court decided that the law of the land was in favor of the woman, and she must remain the wife of Bronson. Goforth for libellant; Ford for respondent.

Weather Reports.

JULY 9, 9 A. M.	*Wind.*	*Weather.*	*Ther.*
Plaister Cove	W.	showery.	73
Halifax	S. W.	cloudy.	70
Portland	E. N. E.	clear.	70
Boston	N. W.	clear.	70
New York	W. N. W.	do.	72
Philadelphia	N.	do.	70
Wilmington, Del	N. W.	do.	74
Washington	N. W.	do.	68
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	do.	72
Louisville	S. W.	do.	86
Mobile	N. W.	do.	82
New Orleans	N.	do.	84
Key West	.....	cloudy.	83
Havana	.....	clear.	84
Richmond	N.	do.	82
Charleston	N.	do.	82
Savannah	N. N. E.	do.	81
Augusta, Ga	N. W.	do.	80
Oswego	W.	do.	68
Buffalo	S. W.	do.	75
Pittsburg	S. W.	do.	68
Chicago	S. W.	do.	70

—The President of the Miami University has been compelled to request the young lady students not to whistle in the halls.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Crisis in Europe.

The Result of Bismarck's Intrigues

Movements of Troops

Startling from North Carolina.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Question.

LONDON, July 9.—The questions at issue between France and Prussia relative to the Spanish crown create some uneasiness in English markets. Both here and at Liverpool breadstuffs and cotton are uncertain in tone, and the prices made are irregular. This is altogether due to the possibility of a continental war. The same influence is operating at Manchester on the market for cotton goods and yarns.

The general excitement does not seem to have abated. The threatened rupture still forms the topic for newspaper comment and for ordinary conversation among the people throughout Europe, while the better opinion seems to be that war will be at last avoided.

Despatches received from some quarters of movements of troops, strengthening of garrisons, and the departure of fleets are well calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions. The following facts, rumors, and editorial opinions are gathered from many sources by telegraph to-day:—

The Austrian Government is preparing to form a permanent camp near the Prussian frontier. She has had this plan in contemplation for a long time.

The Complication the Result of Bismarck's Intrigues.

LONDON, July 9.—The *North German Gazette* (Berlin) in its leading article to-day, says the French press is imprudent and wild on the action taken by Prussia on the Spanish question. The selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern depends solely on the Spanish Cortes and not on the wishes of foreign powers. Paris is much excited to-day by rumors that Prussia is actively arming at all the Baltic ports.

The French corps d'armee now operating against the rebels in Algeria, under General Wimpfen, has been recalled. The *Gazette de France*, of Paris, says the Duc de Gramont's declaration in the Corps Legislatif recently is equivalent to a French ultimatum. The present situation is the result of Bismarck's intrigues.

The *Journal des Debats* (Paris) says the policy of the French Government on the Spanish question threatens to make all Spaniards unite on the Prince of Hohenzollern. Prime Minister Ollivier yesterday informed the French Senate that the offer of the crown to a Prussian was the act of General Prim, and was not binding on the Spanish Government.

The French Minister of War has issued an order to all generals commanding, requiring them to report to the War Office immediately the condition of the troops, arsenals, ammunition, etc., in their respective departments.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 9—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 90; and of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 87¾. Railways flat. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 9¾d.; Orleans, 10d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, July 9—11:30 A. M.—Linseed oil firm at £31 10s.@£32. Common rosin easier at 5s. 9d.@6s.; fine rosin firm. Turpentine easier at 30s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 9—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92¾ for account. American securities are quiet. United States 5-20s, 1862, 89¾; 1865, old, 89¾; 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Erie Railway, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—1:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull and irregular; middling uplands, 9¾d.@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9¾d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Wheat quiet. Pork quiet.

PARIS, July 9—2 P. M.—The Bourse opened excited again this morning. Rentes 70f. 25c., or 25 centimes lower than the closing figures of last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Senate amendments to the Tariff and Tax bill being before the House Mr. Davis, of New York, moved to suspend the rules so as to strike out of the bill all relating to the income tax. The motion was negatived—yeas 65, nays 115.

The Senate amendment on the income tax, making the rate 2½ per cent. was agreed to, and the amendment to continue it for two years was rejected.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, July 9.—One hundred and fifty horses are here in training stables and in readiness for the races, which will commence next Thursday. There are also a few horses here already from Canada, under the order admitting them in bond, and others are expected. From six to ten horses will start in the steeple chase. The President is expected to attend the meeting on Thursday.

The Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Stocks quiet. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91½; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 42; New York Central and Hudson River, 99; Erie, 23; Reading, 103½; Adams Express, 68½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 100¾; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 116¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 9—Cotton declining; sales 400 bales, at 20c. Flour steady, with sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat firm; sales of 3500 bushels No. 1 at $1·31; No. 2 at $1·12@1·25; and White Michigan at $1·65. Corn steady; sales 28,000 bushels. Oats firm but quiet. Provisions steady. Whisky dull at $1.

—The heat of June seems not to have prevented the inward glowing of youth in Wilmington, N. C., where thirty-six marriages took place during the month, ten of colored couples and twenty-six of white.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A County of North Carolina in a State of Insurrection.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—Governor Holden has issued a proclamation declaring Caswell county in a state of insurrection. His proclamation, published this morning, sets forth no reasons for so doing. No outrages have been reported in that county since the death of Mr. Stevens two months since.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

As usual, on the last day of the week, there is a lively demand for money, owing to the activity prevailing at the Stock Board, and the drain from tourists and pleasure-seekers is considerable. There is, however, a good supply of money both at the banks and among private lenders, and with a liberal disposition to accommodate on good securities and at fair rates, the market may fairly be designated active and easy.

We quote call loans at about four per cent. on choice collaterals, and prime discounts at 6@7 per cent, the latter for 60 days or over.

Gold is only moderately active, but exceedingly firm, all the sales up to noon ranging from 112@112⅛.

Government bonds are quiet, and, like coin, steady at last night's closing sales.

At the Stock Board there was a fair business done, but prices were quite firm. In city securities there were small sales of the new sixes at 101⅛.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 51¾. Sales of Pennsylvania at 57¾, and Lehigh Valley at 58. 29¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38¼ for Catawissa preferred.

In the balance of the list the only sale was in Manufacturers' Bank at 31. 45 was bid for Second and Third Streets Railroad; 23¼ for Spruce and Pine, and 14⅝ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, N. 1s.		$500 Leh gold L	88¾
cash	101⅜	$500 do	88¾
$400 do	101¾	$1000 do	88¾
$2000 do	c. 101¾	$4000 O C & A R R bs	81¾
$2000 do	101¾	80 sh Penna RR.	57¾
$300 C & Am 6s, 83, 95		100 sh Read R.	s10. 51¾
$1000 Pa 2d mt	100¾	do	s30. 51⅝
$3000 Leh Con Ln	79¾	100 do	s60. 51¾
$2000 Pa R cp 5s	104	100 do	51¾
$5000 N Penna 6s	94	100 do	51¾
$500 do	94	100 do	s60. 51¾
$500 do	94	100 do	51¾
$100 Perkiomen bs	80	18 sh Leh Val.	58
$2000 Leh V R n bds		26 sh Manuf Bk	31
Cp	95¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115¼; do., 1862, 111¾@111¾; do, 1864, 111¾@111¾; do, 1865, 111¾@111½; do, 1865, new, 110¾@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, do., 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¼@114½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112@112¼; Silver, 107¾@109; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $84@85; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 9.—Seeds—Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, there being very little demand, except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·42@1·45; Western at $1·36@1·40, and Pennsylvania white at $1·53. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1@1·02, and Pennsylvania at $1·08@1·10. Corn is dull at the recent decline; sales of yellow at $1·06@1·08, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·04. Oats move slowly, with sales of Pennsylvania at 62@64c., and Western at 60@62c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is dull and has a downward tendency. We quote Western iron-bound at 97c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from New York for Liverpool.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 9.—Arrived, steamship Hermann, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Koodoo, McLeod, Geneva, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Marine, Reed, 9 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 14 days from Ponce, P. R., with sug

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WHAT PROTECTION HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

From the Chicago Republican

Listening to the everlasting grumblings of the free-trade theorists, one would be led to believe that the policy of protection had never yet accomplished anything either temporarily or permanently for the good of the country, nor ever could. Nevertheless, whenever we revert to the history of legislation, from the foundation of the Union until now, we find abundant proofs of the vast advantages which the United States have derived from high tariff enactments. For instance, if any one will be at the trouble to examine the official report of James Guthrie, President Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury, as made for the fiscal year 1844-45, the following very significant statement will be found:—

"Let it be considered that we manufacture all our furniture, all our carriages, wagons, steam-engines, machinery for our factories and machine-shops, most of our leather and shoes, boots, hats, door butts and bolts of all descriptions, bells, balances, buckles, brads, wood-saws, horse-cards, castors, curtain pins, curtain bands, metal cocks, jack-screws, curry-combs, coat-hods, candlesticks, gas fittings and burners, coffee-mills, caldrons, heavy edge-tools, hay and manure forks, gimlets, hat and coat wardrobe-hooks, harrows of all kinds, hoes, hollow-ware, planes, ploughs, sad-irons, tailors' irons, door-knobs, furniture-knobs, brass kettles, locks of all kinds, iron latches, lines, lanterns, lamps, levels, lead, cut nails, clout nails, pins, pumps, punches, pokers, sand-paper, rulers, iron and copper rivets, ropes, rakes, oil stones, wrought-iron spikes, wood-saws, door-springs, window-springs, steelyards, scales of all descriptions, steel and brass scales, trowels of all descriptions, spoons of all descriptions, thermometers, tacks, vises of all descriptions, axes, wrenches of all descriptions, iron, brass and copper wire, with a long list of other articles, to the exclusion of the like articles from other countries."

This is the more valuable as being Democratic, free trade, admissions and testimony. What a profuse variety of the necessaries of life does the foregoing paragraph represent as produced by home industry for home use, with a goodish margin for exportation to foreign countries! What a vast number of laborers, artisans, and other employes must earn a livelihood by the fabrication of such a numerous list of articles, entering into daily consumption in all parts of our widely-extended country! What a contrast does such a diversity of productive forces and internal resources offer to the pinched wants and galling insufficiency of the days which tried men's souls—the days of the Revolutionary era, when our patriotic forefathers marched barefoot through snows, leaving behind bloody tracks! What an advantage it must be to be thus independent of foreign nations: to be thus able to retain within our own borders the vast sums that otherwise would go abroad to purchase and pay for indispensable articles of constant use; to thus utilize our own immense stores of coal, iron, copper, and other metals and minerals! What a blessing it must be to the farmer to have raised up, almost at his doors, at least within the boundaries of his own country, such a prodigious number of customers—persons who produce nothing he grows, and who, while consuming his crops at prices which leave a handsome margin for profit, in general, help supply him with needed commodities, implements, and utensils at a cost which, as the years move on, gradually progresses more and more nearly to the cost of the raw material.

Here the free trader frowns and says "No," dogmatically and emphatically. To his eyes there is no real, healthful, genuine prosperity in a system which creates and fosters such results. The free trader would repeal the laws which have made such surroundings practicable, and let in upon us a flood of foreign products to be purchased for a season at lower prices than now; and then, when the fires of our furnaces have been extinguished; our forges enforced into silence; our machine-shops rendered unprofitable; our mines left to darkness, solitude, and ruin, and the laborers who therein found employment and the means of subsistence dispersed in all directions, to till the soil or crowd the avenues of other occupations; and we left, as a people, helpless before the grinding exactions of transatlantic monopolists, who will not buy five per cent. of our annual grain crop, and not any of our turnips, potatoes, beans, and other bulky products of the soil formerly so profitable—thus, we say, the free-trader will be ready to inaugurate a hurricane of hand-clappings over the Paradise of his utopian imagination, thus reduced to practice. Who wants to see such a day besides the emissaries of English capitalists, full of mercenary instincts?

CELESTIAL THERAPEUTICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The incoming of John Chinaman furnishes a great many queer, odd, and startling paragraphs for the enlivening of the public journals. We have had full descriptions of his dress and diet, of his tail and his temples, of his peculiar manners and *outre-mer* customs; but the establishment of a veritable Chinese doctor of medicine in this city renders peculiarly interesting the item which provokes us at present to write. The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury sitting at Washington, surrounded by huge mountains of greenbacks and other papyrus currency, is surprised by the receipt of a box from San Francisco, upon opening which he discovers to his horror dried snakes and centipedes, and flies and bugs, which, having been entered as drugs and medicines at the San Francisco Custom House, have so puzzled the Collector of that port that he has sent on these specimens of an entomological pharmacopœia to Mr. Boutwell, and has asked for instructions as to the legality of admitting such frightful poisons into the country at all. One might imagine, from this fastidious reluctance, that the learned leeches of this enlightened land never gave nasty doses and never "exhibited" anything in the least degree poisonous. It is highly disgusting, of course, for a Central Flowery doctor to use dried flies; but we appeal to all who have been tormented by a cantharides blister to say whether dried flies are such a medical novelty after all. Tincture of centipedes isn't any worse, we should suppose, than even a homœopathic dose of rattlesnake poison. Bugs look bad in print; but how many infants have taken cochineal for that distressing juvenile affliction, the whooping cough? And as for nastiness, if there be anything furnished by the Chinese pharmacologists nastier than castor oil, epsom salts, tincture of rhubarb, and four hundred and forty-four other tinctures which we could name, many of which, for our sins, when in no condition for self-defense, we have been compelled to swallow, then all we can say is that, if prostrated by anything likely to render us incoherent or speechless, we shall leave pinned upon our pillow a written direction "not to call in a Chinese doctor, under any circumstances."

Unquestionably it is very absurd for John Chinaman to fancy that he can be cured of an illness by taking bugs, and snakes, and centipedes; but how long is it since respectable and highly civilized doctors of our own had full faith (or pretended to have) in similar absurdities? Read, for instance, the account in Macaulay's history of the treatment to which, in his last hours, poor Charles the Second was subjected—his fixed teeth forced open that a salt extracted from dead men's bones might be administered to him. Read any old book of medical practice, and see what monstrous messes our ailing grandparents were compelled to swallow. Indeed, we have ourselves seen a prescription for a bolus written by a highly respectable physician still living (unless he has been taking his own medicine) which contained a dozen ingredients, two-thirds of which must have been pernicious or inert. Read the fun with which Dr. Holmes, only the other day, enlivened the annual dinner of the Mass. Med. Soc.—the treatment by which Rip Van Winkle, M. D., didn't cure the Squire:—

"The Doctor sent for—double quick he came;
Ant. Tart. grain. duo, and repeat the same
If no, et cetera. Third day—nothing new;
Percussed his thorax—set him cussing too—
Lung fever threatening—something of the sort—
Out with the lancet—let him bleed—a quart—
Ten leeches next—then blisters to his side—
Ten grains of calomel—just then he died."

Does the reader suppose that Dr. Lien Chi Fum can do anything more miserably absurd than that? We do not know how it may be in China, but we do know that empiricism in our own enlightened land has been carried so far that even the professional associates of those whom it would be high heresy to call quacks have protested, in prose and verse, against any more blind and blundering experiments. Look at the innumerable bottles, jars, gallipots, and drawers of a druggist's shop and then remember that one of the most venerable physicians of Boston declares as the result of his observation and experience that there are no more than two articles of the *materia medica* of the precise operation of which we know anything with the least certainty. Yet, until the infinitesimal doses of the homœopathists came to amuse us, our physicians (with some praiseworthy exceptions) went on with their dosing and drugging and drenching—with their emetics and purgatives and venesections and blisterings and salivations—the patients dying or getting better according to their luck and the strength of their constitutions. Look at the way, for example, in which typhus was treated thirty years ago. Fresh air was excluded from the sick chamber: the poor patient was denied cold water, the very thing which he needed most; the main reliance was upon persistent doses of mercury, when, in point of fact, the sick man wanted nothing but fresh air, plenty of water, and the most careful nursing at the crisis. Of course, this heroic and horrible treatment has become pretty nearly obsolete, but it is not so long since that we can afford to laugh or sneer at Dr. Chinaman's medical notions. And while the people of this country continue to swallow every year thousands of bushels of patent pills and hogsheads without number of cheap tinctures called "bitters," to the ruin of their own insides and the exceeding emolument of unmitigated quacks, we respectfully suggest that it does not become us to oppose any obstacle to the importation of the medical snakes, flies, bugs, and centipedes of the Chinese dispensatory.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE?

From the N. Y. Times.

There is nothing more productive of *canards* than a great international quarrel. It becomes necessary, therefore, at a juncture like the present, to sift the European telegrams very carefully, and reject that very recognizable class which is the mere expression of current and idle rumor. It is obvious, for example, that very grave significance might have been given to the announcement of an Austro-French alliance, while it is equally obvious that its truth is quite irreconcilable with the later intimation of a strict Austrian neutrality on the question at issue between France on the one side and Spain and Prussia on the other. The most noticeable feature in the comments by the French press on the situation is the strong suggestion of the characteristic vein of "Bombastes." The *Liberte*, under the management of M. de Girardin, was never very moderate in its tone toward Prussia, but under the new proprietorship it appears determined to outdo its contemporaries in the loudness of its threats and the marvelous extravagance of its demands. A "guarantee not to interfere in the affairs of other nations" would probably be a very desirable thing to extort from all the great powers of Europe; but it is difficult to see why Prussia alone should be asked to furnish it, and still more difficult to understand the logical connection between a seizure of the Rhenish frontiers at any cost, and a remonstrance against the accession of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain. Talk like that indulged in by the *Liberte* can only be taken as significant either of a very unhealthy state of public sentiment, which seizes the opportunity to fan into a flame the smouldering ashes of national animosity, or of a smarting sense of political humiliation which burns to have an occasion for revenge. The attitude maintained by Prussia, whether warranted by the circumstances or not, shows no evidence of that swagger and bluster which have been so freely exhibited in France. The position taken by the Cabinet of Berlin is at once intelligible and consistent. The fact of Prince Leopold being a member of what is merely a junior section of the junior branch of a house from which the Prussian royal family have sprung, is made the occasion for disclaiming any direct responsibility for his candidature. The onus of his election is left with the representatives of the Spanish people, and the significant addition is made that should the Cortes elect a Hohenzollern, Prussia will support him.

There is no disguising the fact that if this declaration has been correctly reported to us, and if the present temper of the French government and people continue, it means war. It is difficult to believe that the Spanish leaders did not anticipate the opposition of France to their newly-selected candidate, and it is probable that in resolutely pushing forward his claims, they are acting in pursuance of a prearranged programme. In either case, the responsibility of war, should war arise, has been left with France. It may be assumed that Prussia will persist in refusing to acknowledge that her position on the question constitutes, in any sense, a *casus belli*. It is, at the same time, certain that any movement which France may make towards the German frontier in pursuance of a self-elected policy of retaliation would find the Confederation in arms. The rumor of an alliance between Spain and Prussia must be received with caution, as it is the obvious policy of the latter power to keep clear of any obvious initiative in setting up a German prince in the peninsula. The North German States will be found united, irrespective of all minor disagreements, to repel any pretensions on the part of France to dictate their national policy. Count Bismarck is too wily a diplomatist, and has too thorough a knowledge of his countrymen, to permit Prussia to occupy a position in which she would appear to challenge opposition, and needlessly to excite alarm. It is altogether premature to speculate upon the proportions which an European struggle might assume if entered upon at the present moment. The contingencies are too numerous by which the aspect of the question may be materially changed, to admit of any such prognostications. The statesmen who control the springs of the quarrel may themselves be still uncertain as to the course of that public opinion and international sentiment which play so important a part in modern European politics, and it is certain that even without some such decided indication of national sentiment among the nations most immediately concerned, there will be abundant opportunities found to avert hostilities.

A BARON FOR GOVERNOR.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

The Democratic candidate for Governor will, of course, be formally nominated by the State Convention of that party, but he has long since been agreed upon. The choice has been made by the Saulsbury brothers, Eli, Gove, and Willard, and has fallen upon their brother-in-law, Mr. James Ponder, a wealthy gentleman of Sussex county. This near relationship to the Saulsbury family is presumed to be Mr. Ponder's primary and conclusive qualification, and considering the fact that he was selected for the place many years ago by his brothers-in-law, it is fair to presume that he will serve their political purpose quite as fully as they could serve themselves, though, as the people of Delaware can testify, they are all adepts at that.

Concerning Mr. Ponder we have, as yet, no great amount of information, except that among the working people, and especially the tax-payers of his own county, he is variously known as "Lord Ponder," and the "Baron of Broadkin," his tastes being of the feudal sort, and his progress in the monopoly of real estate resembling that of the English landowners. We should infer from this that, if he is not one of the pure aristocracy, he is at least the choice of that particularly exclusive circle, his own relatives, and will be, most decidedly, the real candidate of a very refined and narrow class.

The party machinery to formally state to the Democracy that Mr. Ponder is their unanimous choice for Governor has not yet been set publicly in operation at Dover, but will be very soon. The Three Brothers will promptly be heard from, and the luxurious Baron will appear on the scene of action, in a few weeks, to state his aristocratic claims to the succession of his brother-in-law in the government of the people of Delaware. As he is the first of his name in the Saulsbury dynasty, he aspires to rule, of course, as James the First, and this would be a gratifying ascent from the titles he now enjoys. As he cannot be elected, however, by the same authority that nominates him, we fear his lordship will not be acceptable to the people, and that he may still have to be content with the honors of his present baronial position, and make up his mind to dispense patronage over it, rather than from the seat now filled by his fraternal director, the Governor of Delaware, Gove the First—*and last*. So may it be.

FIGHTING RESOURCES OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"To cook a hare catch one" is an ancient and trite but very practical recommendation. To get up a war is easy enough, but to carry on a war is another thing. Neither individuals nor communities will long go about through the world "blue moulded," like Pat at Donnybrook Fair, "for want of a batin'," without being accommodated first or last. Such seems to be precisely the state of mind that Prussia has reached with her enormous military establishment, and such, too, the humor of France laying down the law to all Europe. But how are they and their allies, on either side, prepared for the issue? Ay, there's the rub.

France, the military Colossus of the West, has, according to the latest and most accurate advices, under the new laws recently carried into effect, 414,632 soldiers on the peace footing, 647,271 of a field army, or 1,350,000 men in all for her entire ordinary war strength. Of these 370,000 men are ready to march at the tap of the drum on the outbreak of hostilities. Austria, which, correctly or incorrectly, is regarded as the inevitable ally of France, has 278,470 men on the peace establishment, 838,700 of a war strength, or 300,000 fully prepared to move. Could the South German Confederation, or group of States, be secured on the same side, they have 66,540 men on the peace or 184,406 on the war footing, with 107,000 of these prepared for instant service. Such a coalition would give France the control of 777,000 fighting men at once, with a reserve of 1,596,106 trained soldiers.

On the other hand, Prussia has 726,000 men on the peace or 1,266,000 on the war footing, with 300,000 now ready for operations on her western frontier. North Germany, going with Prussia, has 315,526 on the peace, 551,993 on the field, or 944,321 on the war footing, of which 546,000 are instantly available. This would place at Prussian disposal 846,000 men for the first movement and 1,364,321 in reserve. Thus she would have, instantly, 69,000 men more and, hereafter, 231,785 less than the French alliance. Should she be be able to manage Southern Germany for her cause she would have 1,053,000 men, or 176,000 more than France, to move at once, or quite enough to cope with her and Austria together, for the time being, with all the advantages of a common language and position. This would leave Prussia still a reserve of 1,441,737 men, or only 154,379 less than that of France and Austria coalesced, a difference swamped to the extent of nearly 90,000 men by her superiority of immediate force.

The inquiry now arises as to what would be the course of the adjacent powers. France has seriously angered Italy, and the latter is reported to have formed a defensive if not an offensive alliance with Prussia. In such case, the latter being attacked by France, the Italians, out of a force of 376,721 on a war footing, with 197,000 of a reserve, or 573,721 in all, could spare possibly 200,000 men to operate on the French frontier or hold a hostile corps in check. The direct and open participation of Russia is hardly to be expected unless circumstances should force her into the melee. In that case she could dispose of about 250,000 men from about 700,000 composing her army in Europe, including the Cossacks. She could take no other course by family alliance, position, and the recollection of Crimean wounds than to aid Prussia. Sweden and Denmark would, if they dared to move at all, have to go in the same direction, with about 50,000 men. Thus Italy, the Czar, and Scandinavia would bring King William 500,000 men—a force that, with South German aid, would place him 430,000 ahead of France, allowing England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland to remain neutral—a proviso difficult to admit in such a universal conflict. As for Spain, it is clear that, should she accept the Hohenzollern prince, she would cast all the little strength she has for Prussia. Should she reject Leopold, the war issue would cease, and these speculations become needless.

The naval forces of the respective powers we do not here introduce, for the reason that the result would be chiefly decided by land and quickly, as the geographical position of the belligerents indicates. We reserve that branch of the subject for another day, but may, in the meanwhile, remark that the French navy is quite equal to all the rest of Europe (excepting England) combined, in a fighting point of view.

The general deduction from this *apercu* of facts is plainly that should all Germany go with Prussia, and the other powers stand aloof, France, even if aided by Austria, would have to make up by discipline, enthusiasm, and gallantry for a heavy discrepancy of numbers. Should she, however, rival in these days the wild energy of the revolutionary Directory, which hurled fourteen armies against the invading strangers and hunted them back to their own capitals, she might still reap fresh triumphs. Her terrible Chassepots and rifled revolving steel cannon are quite equal if not superior to anything that Prussia has, and she possesses shallow iron-clad gunboats for river service that might scour the navigable Rhine and its tributaries. Again, on the other hand, should Russia, Italy and Scandinavia, too, be forced against her, then, indeed, the odds would be alarming.

Such, then, are the military aspects of the case, so far as mere numerical array is concerned, without considering the revolutionary effervescence now rife all over Western Europe, the great trades union movement, the general drought in France and Spain, and the peculiar condition of finance. Each of these elements must be carefully and separately weighed, but in the meanwhile the spectacle at this moment presented to the world is another convincing proof of the folly, wickedness, and continual danger of maintaining enormous standing armies in the very centre of Christendom.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Fingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Perry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA and FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMY, free of State tax, on and after July 15 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South Front street.

Transfer Books will be closed July 5, and reopen July 16. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

6 25 8 4t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 4 60t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1'50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES, Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

6 22 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

6 29 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2423 FRANKFORD Road,

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

7 7 4t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

7 1 12t

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.

JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

7 5 fmtha4t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 2 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 203 BROADWAY,
New York.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.

6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, at first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3m

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY INdiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau st., N.Y. City. 6 28suths 13t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 99 North WATER Street and

No. 98 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 6 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

3 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
12 3 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 9, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The commencement of the Lincoln Girls' Grammar School took place yesterday afternoon in the school building, Twentieth and Coates streets, and consisted of singing, music, recitations, etc. Mayor Fox, the members of Councils and Board of School Control, Directors of the section, and parents and friends of the pupils were in attendance in large numbers. The exercises were of a varied and interesting character.

—In view of the threatened reimposition of the income tax, a number of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia lately united in an agreement, in order that if Congress should not refrain from the re-enactment of the offensive tax (which was submitted to as a war measure, and with the understanding that it should expire with the tax on incomes of 1869), a serious attack should be made upon it in the courts.

—The members of the Plumbers' League met last evening at the northwest corner of Eighth and Locust streets, and adopted a new series of by-laws. One clause of their new constitution is to the effect that if any member of their league shall do any act detrimental to the well-being and good order of the public, it shall be the duty of the officers and members of the league to exert themselves to the utmost to bring the offender before the bar of justice to answer for his misdeeds against society. It is the aim of the members of this organization not only to benefit themselves pecuniarily, but to establish a favorable reputation.

A meeting was held yesterday morning, and it organized by the appointment of Mr. A. J. Drexel as chairman, Mr. Joseph Wharton as secretary, and Mr. C. H. Clark as treasurer. It being ready for business, it was resolved that the organization should form the nucleus of an association to be called the "Anti-Income Tax Association." After discussion of the general question it was resolved that the Chair appoint an executive committee of three, who shall select counsel, etc., as provided in the agreement, and Henry C. Lea, John Sellers, Jr., and Joseph Wharton were so appointed. Citizens desiring to join the association will find a copy of the agreement at the room of the Commercial Exchange, No. 421 Walnut street, second floor, between 11 and 1 o'clock on Monday next, and on subsequent days.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¾.

—California, according to Census Marshal Morris, is entitled to another Congressman.

—England will leave sufficient force in the New Dominion to garrison Quebec and Halifax.

—Senator Wilson will move the substance of the Army bill, killed on Thursday night, as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill.

—Early yesterday morning a fire broke out at Manchester, N. H., which resulted in a loss of $250,000, and which rendered at least 200 families homeless.

—The Red River difficulty is practically at an end, the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboine having adopted the Manitoba bill and the articles of confederation with Canada.

—Proposals for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the term of twenty years, will be received at the Treasury until July 20.

—Commissioner Parker received the Sioux delegation yesterday and had a long talk with them. The chiefs all seemed very friendly disposed, but wanted presents and more traders.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Georgia bill was taken up, the House amendments were non-concurred in, and a conference committee was ordered. A conference report on the diplomatic appropriations was adopted. The bill to prohibit coolie contracts was considered. In evening session, the House resolution making an appropriation to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Company was passed. Discussion of the bill to prohibit coolie contracts was continued in evening session, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill making it penal to attempt a repeal by State authority of any ratification of a constitutional amendment, unless such repeal be proposed by Congress. The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules by a vote of 128 to 54. Mr. Bingham, from the same committee, also reported bills authorizing acceptance by the President of the resignation of any judge of a United States Court; and directing payment to lawful owners of the net proceeds of cotton seized since June 30, 1865. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—France is already making warlike preparations.

—Papal infallibility is to be proclaimed on the 17th of June.

—Mr. Bright has quite recovered his mental and bodily vigor.

—The Irish Land bill has been passed by the House of Lords.

—Montpensier, it is reported, will not oppose Prince Leopold.

—Prussia has not yet forwarded a definite reply to France on the Spanish question.

—Austria will not interfere in the pending difficulty between France, Prussia, and Spain.

—The Austrian, English, and Italian Ambassadors seem favorable to France in the Spanish complication.

—Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador, has left Paris for Madrid, to endeavor satisfactorily to arrange the Hohenzollern affair.

—Fearing the anger of the populace, all the Chinese in Paris have kept carefully within doors since the news of the Pekin massacre.

—Prince Leopold, it is said, twice refused Prim's offer of the crown, and only finally accepted it at the solicitation of his sister, the Duchess of Flanders. This, if true, would involve Belgium.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In addition to other properties sold at the July sale by Sheriff Lyle, heretofore published, were the following, for the prices named:—

Three-story brick distillery, one-story frame building and lot, southeast side Trenton avenue, 306 feet northeast of Clearfield street; 90 feet front, 150 feet 9 inches deep on northeast line, 148 feet 9 inches deep on southwest line. The distillery is 58 feet front by 36 feet deep—$15,000.

Two-story frame house, lager-beer vault, frame brewery, and lot, west side Sixth street, 219 feet 10½ inches north of Indiana street, 100 feet front, 219 feet 4½ inches deep—$2500.

Lot southeast corner Tenth and Berks, streets 60 ft. front, 165 feet 1½ inches deep on north line, 159 feet 1½ inches on south line—$4000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Christian street (No. 1529), 64 feet 8 inches from Sixteenth street, 16 feet 6 inches front, 82 feet 6 inches deep—$4000.

Brick house and lot, southeast corner Second and Christian streets, 16 feet front, 50 feet deep. Ground-rent, £3 12s. 3d.—$5000.

Two-story brick house and lot, west side Fifth street, 18 feet north of McKean street, 16 feet front, 38 feet 7⅛ inches deep—$1000.

Lot, with buildings and improvements, south side Catharine street (No. 236), 130 feet 8¾ inches east of Third street, 19 feet 9 inches front, 100 feet deep. Ground rent, $40 silver money—$1900.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Callowhill street, 38 feet 4 inches east of Sixth street, 19 feet front, 50 feet 6 inches deep, thence west 14 feet 5 inches, south 4 feet 6 inches, west 4 feet 7 inches, south 46 feet, east 19 feet—$3800.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side German street, 72 feet west of Third street, 15 feet front, 36 feet 7½ inches deep—$1900.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side German street, 87 feet west of Third street, 15 feet front, 36 feet 7½ inches deep—$1925.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side German street, 102 feet west of Third street, 33 feet front, 36 feet 7½ inches deep—$1725.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side German street, 116 feet west of Third street, 13 feet front, 36 feet deep on east line, 35 feet 4 inches deep on west line—$1825.

Four-story brick house and lot, south side Spruce street, 66 feet west of Eighteenth street, 22 feet front, 133 feet deep—$5000.

House and two contiguous lots, beginning at a point in the middle of Oxford road, thence south 47½ degrees, east 146½ perches, north 42½ degrees, east 37½ perches, north 47½ degrees, west 158½ perches, south 28 degrees, west 38½ perches; containing 35½ acres and 17 perches—$1,100.

Three-story brick building, with steam engine, boiler-house and two-story frame building, 28 by 30 feet, and lot N. W. side Girard avenue, and N. E. side Berks street, 75 feet front, 110 feet deep; ground rent, $375—$36,750.

Three-story brick house and lot north side Arch street, 15 feet 4 inches east of Tenth street, 17 feet front, 79 feet 2 inches deep—$4500.

RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Bingham's Bill Passed by the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Judge Bingham reported to-day, from the Judiciary Committee, and had passed under a suspension of the rules, a bill to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by Congress. The bill met with much opposition from the Democrats, but it was finally carried. It is as follows:—

Be it further enacted, etc., That whenever the Legislature of any State shall have ratified an amendment to the Constitution of the United States heretofore proposed, or which shall be hereafter proposed, by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, it shall be the duty of the Executive of such State so ratifying to certify forthwith under the seal of such State such ratification and the date thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, whose duty it shall be to file and record the same in the Department of State.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases wherein official notice has been given, or shall hereafter be given to, and has been or shall hereafter be received by the Secretary of State of the United States, that the Legislature of any State has ratified any amendment heretofore proposed by Congress, or which shall hereafter be proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, it shall be unlawful for any officer of such State to certify thereafter any repeal of such amendment, unless an amendment for the repeal thereof shall have been first proposed by the Congress of the United States, or by a convention called by Congress for proposing amendments; and if such certificate of repeal be made said Secretary of State shall not receive or make any record thereof in the Department of State; but the same shall be void and of no effect.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That whoever, after the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States shall have ratified any amendment to the Constitution of the United States heretofore proposed, or which shall hereafter be proposed by the Congress thereof, shall do any act declaring the repeal either by color of State legislation or of State ordinance of any ratification of such amendment after the same shall have been certified to the Secretary of State of the United States, and before the Congress of the United States shall have proposed an amendment providing for the repeal thereof, or a convention called by Congress for proposing amendments shall have proposed such amendment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States having jurisdiction in the premises shall be subject to imprisonment not less than one nor more than ten years, or to a fine of not less than two thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, or to both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

This is intended to meet the case of New York and other States where the enemies of reform occasionally get the upper hand and attempt to roll back the wheels of progress. It is no wonder, in view of this fact, that it was so violently opposed by the Democrats in the House.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4:37 | MOON SETS..... 1:44
SUN SETS..... 7:33 | HIGH WATER..... 11:04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Ital. bark Pulcinella, Trapani, Gibraltar for orders, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Lima, Hill, Brunswick, Ga., Souder & Adams.
Brig Susan E. Voorhees, Fulford, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, Barbadoes, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Irvine, Diggins, Boston, John R. White & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Leopard (new), from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to John S. Hilles.
Steamer Harry Wright, Follett, from New Orleans via Charleston, in ballast.
Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from Portsmouth, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig E. A. Bernard, Willeby, 12 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co. June 26, in Straits of Florida, was in company with ship Tamerlane, Sumner, from New Orleans for Marseilles.
Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to R. H. Neff & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr General Grant, Colburn, 5 days from James River, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr William Townsend, Lingo, 1 day from Fredericа, with wood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Robinson, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Brigs Maine and Alice, and schr S. & W. Simmons, from Wilmington, N. C.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 8.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Catharine Mean, with salt, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

N. W. Finch, A. V. Joslin, Hope, J. W. Andrews, Ella, and N. Bottsford, all with coal for New York.

The C. J. Hill and A. J. Kirkpatrick left in addition to those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 9.—The Fannie Goddard, with coal, for Baltimore, left yesterday.

Colonel C. J. Smith, with salt, for New York, will leave this evening. L. E. C.

(By Telegraph.)

[illegible], July 9—P. M.—Arrived, ships [illegible] from Liverpool; Ocean Queen, from Antwerp; Ocean Bird, from Cardiff; Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool; Ocean Rover, from Cardiff; Ocean Spray, from Liverpool; Ocean Wave, from Liverpool; Ocean Chief, from Liverpool; Ocean Express, from Liverpool; Ocean Telegraph, from Liverpool; Ocean Steamer, from Liverpool; Ocean Mail, from Liverpool; Ocean Post, from Liverpool; Ocean Courier, from Liverpool; Ocean Messenger, from Liverpool; Ocean Herald, from Liverpool; Ocean Gazette, from Liverpool; Ocean Journal, from Liverpool; Ocean Tribune, from Liverpool; Ocean Times, from Liverpool; Ocean Standard, from Liverpool; Ocean Banner, from Liverpool; Ocean Flag, from Liverpool; Ocean Pennant, from Liverpool; Ocean Ensign, from Liverpool; Ocean Colors, from Liverpool; Ocean Signal, from Liverpool; Ocean Beacon, from Liverpool; Ocean Light, from Liverpool; Ocean Star, from Liverpool; Ocean Moon, from Liverpool; Ocean Sun, from Liverpool; Ocean Sky, from Liverpool; Ocean Cloud, from Liverpool; Ocean Rain, from Liverpool; Ocean Storm, from Liverpool; Ocean Calm, from Liverpool; Ocean Breeze, from Liverpool; Ocean Wind, from Liverpool; Ocean Tide, from Liverpool; Ocean Current, from Liverpool; Ocean Depth, from Liverpool; Ocean Bottom, from Liverpool; Ocean Shore, from Liverpool; Ocean Coast, from Liverpool; Ocean Land, from Liverpool; Ocean Island, from Liverpool; Ocean Rock, from Liverpool; Ocean Sand, from Liverpool; Ocean Shell, from Liverpool; Ocean Fish, from Liverpool; Ocean Whale, from Liverpool; Ocean Shark, from Liverpool; Ocean Dolphin, from Liverpool; Ocean Porpoise, from Liverpool; Ocean Seal, from Liverpool; Ocean Bear, from Liverpool; Ocean Lion, from Liverpool; Ocean Tiger, from Liverpool; Ocean Elephant, from Liverpool; Ocean Camel, from Liverpool; Ocean Horse, from Liverpool; Ocean Cow, from Liverpool; Ocean Sheep, from Liverpool; Ocean Goat, from Liverpool; Ocean Pig, from Liverpool; Ocean Dog, from Liverpool; Ocean Cat, from Liverpool; Ocean Rat, from Liverpool; Ocean Mouse, from Liverpool; Ocean Bird, from Liverpool; Ocean Eagle, from Liverpool; Ocean Hawk, from Liverpool; Ocean Owl, from Liverpool; Ocean Crow, from Liverpool; Ocean Raven, from Liverpool; Ocean Dove, from Liverpool; Ocean Pigeon, from Liverpool; Ocean Swan, from Liverpool; Ocean Goose, from Liverpool; Ocean Duck, from Liverpool; Ocean Hen, from Liverpool; Ocean Rooster, from Liverpool; Ocean Turkey, from Liverpool; Ocean Peacock, from Liverpool; Ocean Parrot, from Liverpool; Ocean Canary, from Liverpool; Ocean Robin, from Liverpool; Ocean Sparrow, from Liverpool; Ocean Wren, from Liverpool; Ocean Lark, from Liverpool; Ocean Thrush, from Liverpool; Ocean Nightingale, from Liverpool; Ocean Mockingbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Blackbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Bluebird, from Liverpool; Ocean Redbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Yellowbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Greenbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Purplebird, from Liverpool; Ocean Orangebird, from Liverpool; Ocean Whitebird, from Liverpool; Ocean Blackbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Graybird, from Liverpool; Ocean Brownbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Pinkbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Goldbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Silverbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Copperbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Ironbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Steelbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Tinbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Leadbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Zincbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Nickelbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Cobaltbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Manganesebird, from Liverpool; Ocean Chromiumbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Vanadiumbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Molybdenumbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Tungstenbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Uraniumbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Thoriumbird, from Liverpool; Ocean Cerium[illegible]

In harbor, brig Southern Cross, from Mayaguez, and schrs Sherford and Trubie, from Ponce for Philadelphia; yacht Wanderer, and 17 schooners, bound out, and the steamer America.

Wind S. E. Thermometer, 81.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Centaur, Foster, hence, at Antwerp 6th inst.

Steamer Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Pennsylvania, Hall, from New York 25th ult., at Queenstown 8th inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer Dictator, McMillan, for Philadelphia, etc., went to sea from Charleston 5th inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 7th inst.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst.

Steamer Sherman, Crowell, at New Orleans 3d inst. from New York.

Brig John Sherwood, Berry, 19 days from Matanzas, at New York 7th inst.—has been reported bound to Philadelphia.

Schrs J. H. Bartlett, Harris; Vermilion, Higgins; Charles Miller, Butler; and W. Griffin, Griffin, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

Schr W. N. Gesner, Egbert, hence, at Richmond 7th inst.

Schrs M. M. Weaver, Weaver; Charles A. Jones, Griffin; Farragut, Clark; Damon, Johnson; William S. Doughten, Tatem; M. V. Cook, Falkenham; Kate E. Rich, Doherty; A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, C. S. Smith, Hanson; Southerner, Darling; Restless, Crowell; and N. H. Gould, Crowell, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schr Frank and Nellie, Wheeler, hence, at Salem 6th inst.

Schr Alabama, Vaughler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th inst.

Schrs W. S. Thompson, Rayner, and Thomas W. Ware, Abdell, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.

Schr Argo, Taylor, sailed from Richmond 6th inst. for Philadelphia via lower James river.

Schr William B. Mann, Rogers, 19 days from Jacksonville, at New York 7th inst.

Schr M. E. Grining, Grining, hence, at New Haven 6th inst.

Schr Anna E. Cramer, Cramer, hence, at Edgartown 5th inst. for Boston, and sailed again.

Schr C. E. Smith, hence, below Boston 6th inst.

Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43, from Elizabethport for Norwich, at New London 6th inst.

Tugboat Echo, with the three towing schrs J. A. Crawford, Young, hence for Danversport; J. P. Ress, Paul, from Elizabethport for Taunton; and Foran, Clark, from do. for Salem, went ashore 7th inst. on the point at North Brother. The Crawford and Ross were towed off and proceeded on their way, leaving the Foran, which will return to New York, having had her windlass carried away.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship George H. Warren, from Boston for St. John, N. B., before reported ashore, has been got off and towed into the latter port. She has received considerable damage, but is not making water.

Captain Nichols, of ship St. Lawrence, before reported burned and sunk at New Orleans, writes:—"The ship took fire in the between decks forward, where she had been stowed for nearly a week. I think the ceiling between decks from the port fore rigging around to the starboard fore rigging is all burned out; also the frame on the port side; the upper deck beams are badly burned; half of the deck is cut from main hatch to knightheads. The ship is settling at the rate of two and a half feet daily, and I think it impossible to save her."

The latest advices from the steamer Tennessee are that the fires are all out, the steamer having been burned down to the water's edge. Nothing was saved from the wreck with the exception of such baggage as the passengers had with them at the time in their staterooms, and some few articles of cabin furniture that Capt. Chichester managed to secure.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—VIRGINIA.—York Spit Shoal, in Chesapeake Bay, off mouth of York river and Wolf Trap Shoal, in Chesapeake Bay, between mouths of York and Rappahannock rivers, Va.:—

Notice is hereby given that the erection of a screw-pile lighthouse, to take the place of the light vessel now marking the York Spit Shoal, off mouth of York river, is about to be commenced.

Masters of vessels and pilots are warned to keep clear of the work, the position of which will be indicated by a light-vessel moored close to it to the eastward, and showing a red light to distinguish it from the York Spit light-vessel, which shows a white light.

It will be well for pilots and others to note that the proposed screw-pile lighthouse will stand within 400 yards of the extreme eastern edge of the shoal, in 13 feet water, mean tide, distant about ⅓ mile west from York Spit light-vessel, and that vessels must keep to the eastward of it, giving it a berth of at least one-quarter of a mile.

The temporary light-vessel to mark the exact position of Wolf Trap screw-pile lighthouse having been moved as above to mark the exact spot of the York Spit lighthouse, the former will hereafter be indicated, until the lens is in operation, by a red light suspended immediately over the work.

Due notice will be given of the completion of these lighthouses and their characteristics.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1870.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
117 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally, S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ORGANS.

CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS,
Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers,
COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH.

With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organs of any size built to order by

WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO.,
No. 180 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s3mrp

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leocultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut

CIGARS.

BAKER'S
COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,
Three for Twenty-five Cents.
Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.
COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 713 S. EIGHTH Street. 5 19 6mrp

WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth, and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We could enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work, second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they traversed half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—together with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribution. HENRY R. WISHART, the principal manager, is recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphians. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's bequest through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village must be remote, the drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will, we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the men.—*Davenport Democrat.*

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's Great Remedy.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections, equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer—

First. It cures—not by stopping coughs, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most throat and lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of certificates from men and women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tordial, $1.50 per bottle; $11 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
5 28 m3m PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1.50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 133 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 18 s tf

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.

Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Each buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

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BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 18 thstu 2m ABOVE CHESNUT.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a variety of styles of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1y

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DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE INFANT SAPPHO
EVERY EVENING, 7 6 4t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

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JANUARY 1, 1870.

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The politicians are becoming frightened by the Chinese question. What they need above all other things is votes, and as John Chinaman has none to give, while trades unions are a strong voting power in the land, time-servers are inclined to turn a cold shoulder to the almond-eyed and pig-tailed Celestials. Statesmen, however, take broader views and act from higher motives, and the sober second thought of the nation, as a whole, will also prompt it to adopt the policy that is best calculated to advance the general interests of all classes. No man who looks back now can doubt for a moment the immense benefits that have been conferred upon this country by the emigrants who have arrived here since the formation of the present Government. Without their aid our population would still be sparse. Countries that had three millions of people when that was the number of Americans have scarcely doubled their population since, while ours has increased in the ratio of thirteen to one; and if we were to strike to-day from the sum-total of our citizenship and wealth all that is due to the emigrants and descendants of emigrants who arrived on our shores since 1787, we should have left but a beggarly account. Against every form of this emigration objections have from time to time been made. The Irishmen, Germans, and Englishmen have each in turn been antagonized, but a liberal spirit has nevertheless pervaded the body of the people which has been incorporated in our laws and institutions, and as a practical result not only is emigration of hundreds of thousands of industrious men pouring in upon our shores annually from Europe, but millions of their fellow-countrymen recognize this as the land of freedom, and live in the hope that they, too, will eventually become American citizens. Applied to Europe this system has worked well for the emigrants and for this nation, and doubts of its wisdom are suggested only when the question of extending it to the natives of Asia comes up for practical consideration. We have not yet seen any good reason why the gates of the Pacific ports should not be opened as freely as those of the Atlantic. The arguments founded on Chinese peculiarities have no real weight. If we exclude them because they are not Christians, we should also establish a religious censorship at Castle Garden, and send back to Europe every emigrant who cannot come up to an orthodox standard. If we exclude them because they save their wages and are economical in their habits, we should also ostracize thousands of our most useful European emigrants. If we are to exclude them on account of the desire cherished by a large portion of their numbers to return to their native land after they have accumulated a moderate sum, we should, to be consistent, also apply this test to the Atlantic seaboard. But the cross-examination of the Italian organ-grinders in regard to the final disposition of their superfluous pennies, and laws forbidding Irish servant-girls to send back money to their friends in the Emerald Isle or to invest in Fenian funds, would illy comport with the dignity or true duty of an American Congress. Even the allegation that the Chinese will furnish cheap labor affords no rational ground for their exclusion. The same charge has been made from time to time on the Atlantic coast against the emigration of Englishmen, Germans, or Irishmen, but it has never been deemed a good ground for their exclusion by Congress. Workmen of all European nationalities very quickly learn to demand the highest market rates for their services, and the Chinese are too intelligent and too anxious to accumulate wealth to prove dull scholars in this important branch of human knowledge. The prolonged labor contracts under which they are said to be imported are contrary to the spirit of our institutions, if not to the letter of existing laws, and it will be impossible to enforce them if the Chinamen feel disposed to revolt. The tawny children of Asia will soon become as free as any other immigrants after they land upon our shores, despite bargains they may have made in their old homes. As a rule, they are peaceable, industrious, and ingenious, possessing abundant capacity to render great assistance in developing the resources of this country; and, in view of this fact, the nation can well afford to overlook or disregard their idiosyncrasies. Even if they come here in large numbers, and furnish cheap labor in large quantities, the workmen who fear their competition will be benefited by the reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life. If they will give us cheap boots, cheap coal, cheap bread, cheap fruit, cheap cotton, cheap silk, cheap railroads, and cheap domestic service, we can well afford to surrender, in whole or part, some forms of American industry to them, and transfer the labor and talent now engaged therein to other pursuits. Much of the clamor against the Chinese is as nonsensical as the opposition made from time to time against labor-saving machinery. It proceeds from substantially similar causes, and does not deserve more consideration than the old protests against saw-mills and locomotives.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.

The citizens of St. Louis seem to be alive to the importance of having accurate and full information presented in the census reports as furnished from their city. To accomplish this they have added the sum of ten thousand dollars to the amount appropriated by the General Government. This is not only praiseworthy, but in all respects a judicious expenditure of money.

The census returns will form the basis of all information as to population and wealth of the United States for several years to come, and it is of the very first importance that they should be accurate as well as ample in all the items embraced therein. The wealth as well as the population of our country has largely increased within the last decade.

It is not only a just pride, but important as regards our credit and consideration abroad, that the fact should be fully presented that in spite of the devastation and losses occasioned by our great Rebellion, this young giant of the West has made mighty strides in everything that relates to material wealth and power.

To accomplish this desirable end, to obtain accurate and ample information, it becomes the duty of every citizen to assist the officers of the Government in the performance of their duties. It is an uphill work at best for the "census-takers" to do all that is desired and expected of them, and it becomes almost impossible where citizens are disposed to embarrass rather than assist.

Many persons are fearful of furnishing the value of their real and personal estate, through a foolish apprehension that it will form the basis of future taxation. It is not necessary to say to any intelligent person that this is entirely groundless. Ladies have more to fear that in giving their ages it may serve as a bar to matrimony than that a return of wealth will produce taxation.

The city of Philadelphia is especially interested in furnishing in aggregate and detail the sources of her wealth and importance. Her factories, workshops, her thousand industries, should mirror forth in the census her solid wealth and high rank among American cities.

KEEPING AN EYE ON 'EM.

English theologians of all shades of opinion have been exercised about the performances of the Œcumenical Council to an extent that can scarcely be appreciated in this country. If Protestantism has a firm foothold anywhere it apparently has in England, and yet a large portion of the population are thrown into a state of alarm and excitement whenever the Pope or his counsellors make any movement outside of the ordinary routine, and even when they are perfectly quiescent the average John Bull esteems their silence to be a suspicious circumstance, and considers it indicative of tremendous plots in process of incubation. As soon as the announcement was made of the Pope's intention to call an Œcumenical Council, the British ecclesiastics immediately began to wonder whether or not an invitation would be extended to them to attend, although it is difficult for a lay American to understand how such an idea could have even suggested itself. The Pope not only did not invite them, but he entirely ignored their existence, considering them as no more entitled to special attention than the common herd of lost sheep who are outside of the pale of salvation. When they found themselves not only not invited to participate in the grand theological pow-wow at the Vatican, but ignored altogether, some of the British clergy took the pains to jog the memory of the Holy Father, and to intimate that it would be a gratification for them to discuss the differences of Protestantism and Romanism with the assembled fathers; and Dr. Cumming, the celebrated interpreter—to his own satisfaction—of the prophecies of Daniel and John, volunteered to engage the entire council single-handed. The Pope, like a polite old gentleman and a good Christian, replied to these advances by informing the British clergy that it would give him infinite pleasure if they would all come to Rome and be received into the bosom of the true Church, after being instructed in sound doctrines by learned persons whom he would appoint for this purpose. There was a gentle sarcasm about this that excited a laugh at the expense of the British theologians, who did not desire to be converted, but who burned with an ardent desire to controvert if not to convert the entire council, with the Pope at its head, in the very stronghold of papacy. Dr. Cumming, for instance, pictured to himself the immense moral, net to say dramatic, effect of his defying the thunders of the Vatican in the Vatican itself, and was convinced that nothing less than the final downfall of the Church of Rome was to be expected if he should succeed in convincing the Pope of the error of his ways and inspiring him with sound Calvinistic principles.

Being convinced, however, that the Roman ecclesiastics were determined to decide upon the infallibility dogma without their assistance, the British clergy began to tremble for the fate of Protestantism, and they have been shaking in their boots ever since. Not long ago they inquired of the Government what action it proposed to take in the matter, and Mr. Gladstone, who was apparently unable to see what the Œcumenical Council had to do with the English Church anyhow, was obliged to state that the case was one that scarcely called for any interference on his part. This rebuff appears to have driven to despair some, at least, of the British clergy, and the Convocation of Canterbury, probably impressed with the idea that the price of religious liberty is eternal vigilance, now proposes to appoint a permanent committee to watch the proceedings of the Vatican. Exactly what the committee will do in case the dogma of infallibility is promulgated, or anything else unpleasant attempted, it is difficult to imagine. It may, however, give comfort and a certain amount of assurance of safety to the English Church to know that this committee has an eye on the Vatican, even if the Vatican refuses to be impressed by the fact that it is under surveillance, while the reverend gentlemen composing the committee will have the great satisfaction of considering themselves as the advanced picket-guard of Protestantism, with the world watching them while they watch the Vatican.

The last words we find in the last number of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" are singularly suggestive:—"Comes to an end—for the time."

THE VISIT OF THOMAS HUGHES.

On the 2d of August Mr. Thomas Hughes will sail from Southampton in the Bremen steamer Donau for the United States, with the intention of remaining about three months in this country. He is almost as well known on this side of the Atlantic as on the other, by name at least, and there is no living Englishman who could merit or receive a heartier welcome from the American people. In view of his contemplated visit, a brief sketch of his life will not be without interest.

Mr. Hughes is the second son of John Hughes, Esq., of Donington Priory, near Newbury, in the county of Berks, where he was born on the 20th of October, 1823. In one of his books, "The Scouring of the White Horse," he has described in an attractive manner the scenes of his early life in the neighborhood of his birthplace. At the customary age he became a student at Rugby, where the celebrated Dr. Arnold was then head master, and from there he went to Oriel College, Oxford, from which he graduated as B. A. in 1845. While at Rugby and Oxford Mr. Hughes entered with wonderful zeal into all the muscular sports which characterized both places, and became rather more distinguished for his proficiency with the oar than for his acquirements of an intellectual nature. He early became a convert to Charles Kingsley's school of "muscular Christianity," and in his two celebrated books showed himself to be its foremost disciple. Gifted with more than ordinary mental powers, and possessed of a frank, manly, and generous disposition, as is manifested in his writings, it was natural that he should become a great favorite in his school and college days—in short, just such a young man as he has taken for the hero of his books on school and college life.

After graduating, he entered at Lincoln's Inn as a student at law, and in January, 1848, was called to the bar. In his profession of barrister he has achieved a fair reputation and acquired a fair practice, although he has not risen, nor perhaps been ambitious to rise, to the higher ranks of his calling. In the autumn of 1856 he published his admirable picture of school life entitled "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," certainly the most readable book of the kind ever written, a book that possesses as much of a charm for the old as for the young. It has become popular wherever the English language is read and spoken, and has probably had a larger circulation in this country than in England. In 1858 he published "The Scouring of the White Horse," a work which never attained anything like the popularity of its predecessor. Perceiving this, he, in 1861, recurred to the subject which had made his fame and fortune, and published "Tom Brown at Oxford," a book characterized by almost as much freshness, geniality, and vivacity as his first venture, and destined to achieve a popularity almost as great and lasting. In addition to these works, he has written several tracts, frequently contributed to the leading reviews and papers, and prepared prefaces for the English editions of Professor Lowell's "Bigiow Papers" and Whittier's poems.

Mr. Hughes has also taken an active part in politics for several years past. During the progress of the civil war in this country, he proved himself to be one of the most earnest, sincere, and effective friends of the United States in all England, and was ready on all occasions to deal a hard and telling blow against the upholders of rebellion and their sympathisers. All his political associations have been of the most radical sort, but his radicalism has ever been tempered with a sound discretion and an honest respect for those of opposite views. In 1865 he was elected one of the members of the British House of Commons for the borough of Lambeth, but at the election for the present Parliament, in 1868, through some differences with his constituents he was obliged to seek another seat, and was returned in that year as member for Frome, in Wiltshire. "In personal appearance," said an English journal some months ago, "Mr. Hughes is a simple, frank, honest-looking gentleman, his full face and finely-cut features set off by a light fringe of ruddy whiskers, and lit up by a pair of singularly keen, bright grey eyes, in which a lurking imp of humor forever dances." His wide reputation as a writer, and his many kindly services to the cause of the Union, will render his arrival in the United States the signal for an outspoken, generous, and unstinted welcome.

The Bahamas.—An English paper says that Sir James Walker, Governor of the Bahamas, in a report to Lord Granville which has just been printed, gives a melancholy account of the condition of that colony. It is, however, comforting to find that misfortune at the Bahamas means prosperity to the rest of the world, and, however much we may feel for the troubles of the colonists, we should be sorry, under the circumstances, to hear of any revival of their former prosperity. The good fortune they formerly enjoyed was due almost entirely to wrecks. It was the property stranded on the islands, either through misfortune or villany, which for a great number of years constituted the chief support of the people and the Government. But from the use of steam, the erection of excellent lighthouses, the increased intelligence of the master mariners, and the eye of authority on their proceedings, wrecks are now comparatively of rare occurrence. In the absence of wrecks there is no agriculture, no manufacture, no commerce to fall back on; nothing but the precarious cultivation of the pineapple and the unremunerative pursuit of sponge gathering. This decrease in the number of wrecks is not of yesterday's date, it commenced some years ago; when, just as the inhabitants began to feel the pinch, the civil war in America broke out, and afforded opportunities in these islands for a large contraband trade with the belligerents. The evil day was only postponed; of the money which poured into the colony at that time there is little left, and distress is becoming every day more apparent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION SERVICES.—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH uniting with the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH. Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. A. REED, D. D., in the Third Reformed Church, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, in the evening at 8 o'clock.

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Union services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. The First Church will unite in them. Rev. SAMUEL MILLER HAGEMAN will preach. All cordially invited.

UNION SERVICES.—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow in the West Arch Street Church at 10½ A. M., and in Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad, above Chestnut, at 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above GREEN.—Preaching to-morrow by Pastor,
Rev. B. L. AGNEW,
at 10½ o'clock morning and 8 evening. Strangers welcome.

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS, D. D., WILL preach to-morrow morning and evening in the SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE, below Sixth. Subject:—"Isaiah and his Prophecies."

SERVICES AT THE NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, morning and evening, by the pastor, Rev. WM. T. OWENS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DIFFICULTY AND SUCCESS.—REV. H. A. CLEAVELAND, D. D., will, by request, repeat his great discourse on the above subject Sunday next, July 10, at 10½ A. M., in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Come and hear.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 7 2 8st*

WAYNE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Radnor.—Rev. SAMUEL P. LINN will preach at WAYNE HALL to-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, DRAP D'ETES, CREPES, ALPACAS, SEERSUCKERS, LINENS, DUCKS.

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SUITS FOR BUSINESS, DRESS, TRAVELLING, HUNTING, FISHING, BATHING, BOATING, READY TO PUT RIGHT ON,
AT
WANAMAKER'S,
818 AND 820
CHESNUT STREET.

GRAND RECEPTION BALL
IN HONOR OF THE
NEW YORK SEVENTH,
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1870,
STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY.

TICKETS, admitting gentleman and lady.....$5
Additional Lady's Ticket.....$3

May be obtained of
BAILEY & CO.,
S. W. corner Twelfth and Chesnut streets.
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 S. Front street.
SMITH, ROBERTS & HOLLINSHEAD,
S. E. corner Fifth and Walnut streets.
FITLER, QUIGG & CO.,
No. 106 S. Ninth street.
General HENRY H. BINGHAM,
Post Office.
THOMAS J. MAGILL,
No. 10 Merchants' Exchange. 7 9 6t

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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
(4 15tf4p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 6m

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 5l tf 4p

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PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
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WASHING MACHINES.

BY PURCHASING A
KING WASHER
Your washing can be done in two hours much better and more satisfactorily than by the old-fashioned wash-board or any other washing machine.
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS IN USE,
AND THOUSANDS OF THEM SOLD,
AND EVERY ONE SATISFACTORY.
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Dealers in Wooden Ware, General Agents,
No. 516 MARKET STREET.
Also Agents for the
5 5 thstu3mrp GREAT RELIANCE WRINGER

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COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

CLOTHING.

Blow Gently, Summer Breezes.

People may blow as they please about their
$15 all-wool Suits,
$14 all-wool Suits,
$13 all-wool Suits,
$12 all-wool Suits,
BUT WE CAN SURPASS ANYTHING
IN THAT LINE
YET OFFERED!
HEARKEN! HEARKEN!! HEARKEN!!!
PLAIN FACTS AND NO NONSENSE ABOUT IT.
WE CAN GIVE YOU A REALLY HANDSOME ALL-WOOL
Scotch Cheviot Suit
FOR TEN DOLLARS.
Bring on your suits and beat our TEN DOLLAR ALL-WOOL SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS if you can.
If you want to see some really well-dressed people, look out for the men who wear the Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits from the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
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$10	$10	$10	$10	$10	$10
$10					$10
$10					$10
$10		SUITS.			$10
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ALL-WOOL
CHEVIOT SUITS
MADE TO ORDER.
$10.
Good Fit Guaranteed.
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No. 628 MARKET STREET,
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CHARLES STOKES,
No. 821 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO,
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

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THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
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DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
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THE
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company
Will, until August 1 next, pay off at
Par and Accrued interest,
Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
TREASURER.
June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
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FOR THE SUMMER.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use
Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine.
It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the best of all Toilet Soaps. Sold by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
6 30 thstu3mrp No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
NOTICE.
Before taking stock we will dispose of our CHOICE SELECTIONS OF GOODS, purchased this season, at very low prices.
BUYERS WILL FIND THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.
HERNANIES, 75 cents; recently sold at $1.
HERNANIES, $1; recently sold at $1·50.
HERNANIES $1·25; recently sold at $1·75.
BLACK SILKS, $1·50, $1·75, $2. These are very cheap.
PERCALES, 100 styles for Garibaldies, all desirable, 25 cents.
PERCALES, 1 yard wide, fast colors, 15 cents.
ALPACAS in choice colors, 12½ and 15 cents.
LINENS for Dresses, Suits, 1 yard wide, 25 cents.
LINENS for Dresses, Suits, 1 yard wide, 31 cents.
LLAMA GOODS.
CLOSING OUT SHAWLS, SACQUES, POINTES, ROTONDES, AND OTHER LLAMA GOODS, CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
1t} C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

"AT THORNLEY'S."
ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.
Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.
Lace Sacques from $10 to $35.
Thin Mixed Dress Goods.
Lawns, Percales and P. K's.
Black Hernanies and Grenadines.
Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).
Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.
Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.
A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,
"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
2 3 thstu} PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS FOR THE WARM WEATHER.—PIQUE.—A lot of recent 42 cent goods now offered at 25 cents.
IMITATION TUCKED SWISS, recently 60 cents by the piece, now 37½ cents, very fine quality, closely resembling Tucks.
FRENCH MUSLIN IM. TUCKED, extra width, 75 cents a yard, one half recent prices.
SWISS MUSLIN.
One lot of fine Swiss, only 15 cents a yard, finer than usual for the price.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4.
Just received, lots of French Muslin, much better than usual for the price.
GERMAN KNITTED TIDIES, six sizes, same style to match, from 25 to 75 cents, very cheap.
NEW HAMBURG, consisting chiefly of Showy Designs; very cheap goods.
Early closing for the relief of the employes. WORNE'S Store will be closed on Saturdays at 1 P. M. during July and August.
E. H. WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store.
11* No. 58 N. EIGHTH Street.

CLOSING SALE
OF
Lace Jackets, Sacques and Pointes.
BLACK LACE POINTES from $2·50 to $40.
SACQUES AND JACKETS from $8 to $40.
All of recent purchase, and must be closed out rapidly.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
OLD CHEAP LOCATION,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
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MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velvetteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

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COOK & BROTHER,
TRADE MARK.
Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp
Phaetons,
Jenny Linds,
Buggies, Etc.,
AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary exposure. Advice free and private. Terms moderate. Apply at "Studio."
7 5 thstu6t* No. 48 N. NINTH Street, Room 1.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1870.

Poisoning by Prescription.

There are several pleasant ways of dying. One is to bleed to death in a warm bath. Drowning is said to be eminently satisfactory. There is much to be said in favor of the gallows—when one gets the hang of it. Most of us would prefer old age, only that it is so excessively dissatisfactory to one's heirs. But probably the quickest and least-expected method is that of being officinally murdered, poisoned by prescription, as has been the fate of too many invalids in New York within the past few years. Early in the week, for instance, a lady residing in Brooklyn died from the effects of a preparation of laudanum different from that called for by the prescription written for her by her physician. The preparation which she swallowed was compounded for her by a druggist's clerk, who, according to the evidence at the trial, was on duty eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and slept, the remaining six, on a sofa on the premises. The prescription, like all prescriptions, was written in Latin, and was taken to the store at midnight, at which hour the fagged clerk was roused from his first deep slumber. The question as to which deserves the most blame—the wretchedly overworked clerk who compounded the potion, or the cruel and criminal proprietor who committed such important trusts to the hands of a fledgling to whom he denied the first conditions for rendering good service—is one that will easily be answered by all who sympathize with moderate hours for work and liberal hours for rest and recreation. The latest case of pharmaceutical manslaughter occurred yesterday, and bears equally hard both upon the keeper of the drug-store and the patient who sent for the medicine. A women sent by her young child a verbal message for a grain of quinine. The child asked for a grain of morphine, which the druggist sent and the woman swallowed. Proper antidotes were applied in time, and fortunately the woman recovered—no thanks to her own common-sense or the discretion of the druggist. The frequency with which these drug-store disasters occur excites, upon the part of the nervous patient, a trepidation more than sufficient to counterbalance the good effect of the proper medicine, supposing him to be so fortunate as to have it sent him. One goes to get a prescription prepared at a drug store, now-a-days, with something of the same apprehension with which one enters a train of cars for a distant journey. Death equally lurks in the palace-car and the pill-box, the express and the elixir, and there is no certainty in what shape you will continue to exist after having done with either. These harmless-looking sleeping-drops in which I place my faith may be so many drops of death. This gentle alterative may produce in double-quick time the alteration of the grave. The skull and cross-bones rattle behind the pestle and mortar, and through the perfumed air of the apothecary's shop floats the miasma of the tomb!

"Tom Brown."

Mr. Thomas Hughes, better known as the author who inserted into "Tom Brown's School Days" the very bone and marrow of healthy and natural boyhood, is expected to be in this city within three or four weeks. He is a man whom it will be impossible to lionize, because of the heartiness, the freshness, the unassumingness of his sentiments, and because of the direct antagonism which the whole tenor of his life and writings has put him into with everything that is merely fashionable and fleetingly popular. It is by the middle-class homes and hearth-stones of New York and American, but principally of Philadelphia, society that Mr. Hughes will be most enthusiastically welcomed; for Philadelphia, distinctively a city of homes, is just the city to most cordially appreciate the beauty and goodness of the fireside teachings of his books. Among the chief objects of his visits will be the public schools of the principal American cities, and I am sure there is not a United States school-boy that has read "Tom Brown" that will not wish to treat his eyes to a sight of the originator of the gentle and the strong characters with which that work is filled.

Captain Mayne Reid.

The readers of Captain Mayne Reid's books for juveniles will be sorry to hear that this voluminous author is at present a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, and that the nature of his malady is such as will subject him to a painful and perhaps dangerous operation. Captain Reid is unfortunately one of that numerous class of gifted men who, by the time they reach the meridian of life, find that they have run through as much money as would have kept them, with a little husbanding, luxuriously until the end. He has exhausted at least one very comfortable fortune, and has saved little or nothing at all of the very large sums he realized from the sale of his novels and adventures composed for the young. In appearance and manners he obeys the rule which so many celebrities do—that of being exactly the reverse from what the imagination would naturally picture them. He is about the medium height, and rather spare, has a florid complexion, silver-grey hair, a nervous manner, is fluent in speech, and is abundantly conscious of being Captain Mayne Reid. He is young enough to write several works equal in popularity to "The Young Marooners," and ought to have learned by this time lessons sufficiently bitter to teach him to lay up for the rainy days that come to all of us sooner or later.

Mr. J. W. Lingard.

The unknown body that was washed ashore on Thursday, and which no one was found to identify, is discovered to be that of Mr. J. W. Lingard, formerly partner with Mr. G. L. Fox, the pantomimist, in the New Bowery Theatre. It is supposed that on Wednesday evening, upon leaving the restaurant where he had been writing to his wife, he repaired to the foot of Broome street and threw himself into the river. It has been erroneously stated that he had squandered several fortunes—a statement that is untrue from the simple fact that he never had several to squander. About ten years ago, when he was about thirty-five years of age, he was worth upon his own acknowledgment $30,000, and I presume had the sum been more he would not have conceal'ed that fact. At the hour of his suicide he was suffering from the combination of several griefs and annoyances, among which were serious trouble with his wife, want of money, and a disappointment with respect to an intended emigration to Australia.

Seats in the New York Parks.

With the exception of Central Park, the seats in the public parks of New York are very little better than the ferruginous toad-stools that adorn the squares of Philadelphia. They are made of wood, much of which is decayed through the influence of dampness, will accommodate but two people, and are destitute of backs. In spite of these deficiencies, not one of them is empty of a fine night. The homeless nomad curls himself upon them and goes to sleep. Biddy and James sit there with arms intertwined until 10 o'clock strikes. Lonely brooders who have nothing to do but kill time, while memory plays the suicide, crouch there with bent backs, their eyes fixed on the ground and their lips draining the life and spirit out of the cigar and cigarette. If there must be such things as loafers, lovers, and brooders, geniality pleads that they be given comfortable quarters to loaf, and love, and brood in. The propinquity which our *tete-a-tete* benches allows to tender lovers, or confidential chums, or chance acquaintances, is at least better than the spectral and unhappy isolation to which the lonely toad-stools of the Philadelphia squares condemn them. Bohemianism, nomadism, proletarianism, call it what you will, is one of the institutions of human nature, and no great evil would result if it were allowed occasionally to pick up such crumbs of comfort as fall from the overstocked tables of the respectable and the rich. A bench without a back is almost as bad as a back without a spine, and the ignorant irony which furnishes it is only not as exquisite as that which promises a bed of roses and provides a bed of coals.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Alpaca Sacks.
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds of Summer Clothing bet er in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other stock of Ready-Made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE WORRY OF AILING CHILDREN!—Their ill-humored fretting when too peevish to play and not sick enough to give up—how familiar is this phase of childhood to every parent! Frequently, too, there is apparent a want of appetite, a depression of spirits, an evident loss of strength and vitality, and still no development of specific disease; but with these symptoms to deal with, you may be sure a good, safe tonic, such as Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, will, in a short time, bring the little patient around and restore the general health. This preparation, besides, relieves Dyspepsia in adults, and thoroughly eradicates Worms in old and young. Every mother would do well to keep a supply of so safe and practical a curative on hand. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

THERE WILL BE A LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE on Monday morning next, at No. 1820 Arch street, by M. Thomas & Sons. The catalogue comprises rosewood, walnut and oak furniture, pianoforte, musical boxes, handsome mantel and pier mirrors, fine thread lace curtains, handsome secretary bookcase, elegant carved Swiss wood ornaments, handsome mantel clocks, fine plated ware, handsome chandeliers, rich medallion Axminster, velvet and other carpets, superior spring mattresses, china and glassware, fireproof safe, etc. The sale, beginning at 10 o'clock, will start in the dining-room and continue in the drawing-room, sitting-room and bed-chambers. This sale includes one of the finest lots of goods ever offered in this city, and much of the furniture is in as good condition as on the day of its purchase. The residence will be thrown open at eight o'clock in the morning for inspection by the public.

AT THIS SEASON of the year the Hudson presents many scenes of grandeur, whilst the Bay of New York and the hills of Staten Island are to be seen in all their beauty. In order that Philadelphians may enjoy some of these sights, Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, intend giving a grand excursion around the bay and up the river on Thursday next, July 14. Tickets for the trip can be obtained at the places specified in an advertisement which will be found in another column.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child and comfort to the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY, and if people like to use hair-coloring compositions full of dirt, they have a right to do so; but reason suggests that when PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—pellucid, sweet, and pleasant—can be obtained at every drug store, none but the unrefined will use any other. Sold by druggists.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—Its central location, admirable management, and luxurious cuisine have made it a public favorite for years past. Newly furnished and all late improvements added.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

CAPE MAY.—To enjoy the best table, home comforts, and the best bathing, go to the Ocean House.

DIED.

DIVINE.—On Friday evening, July 8, 1870, WILLIAM DIVINE, in the 70th year of his age.

FLEU.—On the 7th instant, IDA MABEL, only daughter of Allen L. and Sophia C. Fleu, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 604 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

KEMPTON.—On the 7th instant, ISAAC IVINS KEMPTON.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, William B. Kempton, Merchantville, N. J., on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will leave West Jersey Ferry, Camden, at 9½ o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. (La Crosse, Wis., papers please copy.)

LEAVITT.—On the 7th instant, DARWIN JONES, youngest child of William A. and Carrie H. Leavitt, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 2305 Green street, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MAGARICAL.—On Thursday, the 7th instant, ANDREW B. MAGARICAL, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and Metropolitan Lodge, No. 150, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1405 Thompson street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

OGDEN.—On the 9th instant, DAVID C. OGDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, Woodbury, N. J., on the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON.
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Potteville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brelsh, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAKINGTON, MD.,
Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.
Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8:30 and 11:45 A. M. and and 11:30 P. M.
Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.
6 25 stuthim* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2:50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17:50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17:50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular.
6 6 2m

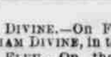
BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY EXCURSION
OF THE
Liberty Cornet Band,
PROFESSOR McCLURG, LEADER,
To New York Bay, Around Staten Island, and Up the Hudson River,
STOPPING AT NEW YORK CITY,
On MONDAY, JULY 11.
The full Band of 13 performers, and McClurg's Celebrated Orchestra, will accompany the excursion.
Tickets good for the round trip..... $3·00
Tickets, for lady and gentleman..... 5·00
Last boat leaves Walnut street wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. 1t

FOR CAPE MAY.
On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.
Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.
Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "
Horses, carriages, and freight, taken at reasonable rates.
The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.
GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.
FIRST GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.
Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, July 14, 1870,
at 7½ o'clock A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:
Single Tickets..... $2·50
Gentleman and Lady..... 4 50
Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; of Charles Brintzinhoffer, No. 925 Market street; of Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 7 9 12 13 3t


DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

MEDICAL.
DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is every where acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,
JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M D.,
6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $30 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, is open for the season. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, is open for the season The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
6 11 1m G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
(MICHIGAN AVENUE).
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. MRS. McLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 1meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1823 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. E. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE Superintendent. 6 11 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.
BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS,
Late of Seaview House.
The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house.
7 9 stuthim* HUGH BARR.

CAPE MAY.
STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 28 stuth15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

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CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
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The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
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6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

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BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

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6 16 2m

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

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LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.
PLEASURE TRAVELLERS
For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the
9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,
Or by taking the 3·20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.
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Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.
Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.
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E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.
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NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
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Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.
Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.
Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.
The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.
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At 7·35 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 P. M., 3·20 P. M. and 5·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),
FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,
Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
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THE BASQUE PEOPLE.

In two successive articles of the "Bulletin Trimestriel de la Societe Ramond," M. Eugene Cordier has given a description of some of the laws and customs prevailing among the Basques, that singular race dwelling upon the slopes of the Western Pyrenees, whose language and whose origin are alike a puzzle to antiquarians, and who, mustering in all about eight hundred and forty thousand souls, have contrived to maintain what may fairly be called their nationality distinct from both France and Spain. The governments of these countries have striven hard to extirpate the old Basque tongue, but though it is at length gradually yielding, yet it has shown a strange and most obstinate vitality. Besides this, the Basques possess a system of legislation on such social subjects as the succession to property, parental and conjugal rights, and the rights and powers of women, of such completeness and specialty as is rarely to be found in Europe. Some of these laws, and of the national customs, may be interesting to our readers. For [illegible] are chiefly indebted to Monsieur Michel's interesting work, "Le Pays Basque."

The Basques are physically a fine race, though goitre and cretinisme are by no means unknown among them. As a rule, however, the men are tall, brave, and active, and possess considerable though uncultivated intelligence. Michel tells how Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordova was provoked to exclaim that "he had rather have lions to guard than Biscayens to govern," and points out how the energy and perfect health of the Basque peasant make him, even after a hard day's work, scorn repose in the chimney nook, and seek instead recreation in dances, or athletic sports. Bull-fights are among their favorite diversions, but they are of the less cruel kind; that is, the bull is not killed, but replaced, when tired, by a fresh one. Sometimes, also, a bull, or even a cow is restrained by a rope, and all comers are invited to try their skill and agility, with just sufficient risk to render the sport exciting. Sometimes a jar, with a mouth much smaller than the interior, is imbedded in the centre of the arena; a child placed in it, strikes the bull as he approaches, and then ducks into his jar, vanishing utterly into the ground, much to the animal's amazement as he makes his rush. The Jeu de Paume, a kind of tennis, has long been a passion with the Basques. The name of a first-rate player flies from village to village, until it becomes a household word in the most remote mountain cottage. At the time of the first French revolution, one Perkain, who had taken refuge in Spain, heard that his rival, Carrutchet, was challenging players in France. He could not resist the temptation. He crossed the frontier, played, won, and escaped safe back to Spain, applauded and assisted by thousands. To be either player or spectator of the game, a Basque will willingly walk during the whole of the preceding and following nights; soldiers desert their regiments to be present; some have unexpectedly appeared on the appointed day even from the banks of the Danube. Under the empire, fourteen soldiers of one regiment left the army without permission, journeyed to the distant St. Etienne de Baigorry, played their game, and were back on the banks of the Rhine in the nick of time for the battle of Austerlitz. Wagers are freely made upon the game, but etiquette prescribes that no man shall back a player who does not speak his dialect. It is not thought dishonorable in a player to play below his strength at first in order to tempt the ring to put their money on his adversaries. It is fraudulent, however, if he intend ultimately to lose.

Dancing is another delight. Here is an amusing description, from Monsieur Michel, of a genuine Basque evening. You, the reader, are supposed to be a stranger, and to find yourself near a mountain hamlet on a cold winter night. You resolve to ask for hospitality at a certain house, being sure, from its ruddy glow, that a merry company are assembled within.

The door being opened, you find yourself in a spacious kitchen. An enormous log blazes on the hearth, around which a cheerful party is assembled. On the right sits an old man in an ancient wooden armchair, consecrated by the use of generations. Near him sit other venerable men, and behind is a group of the young men of the village. On the left are the women and girls, spinning wool or the fine flax of the country. You are cordially received, and the circle opens to admit you to the warmest place by the roaring fire, but beware of expecting any further deference! Whatever may be your rank in civilized society, you are entitled here to no more than the courtesy due to a welcome visitor. Soon begins a catechism which your superior knowledge is supposed to enable you to answer. What news is stirring? What are the morals, customs, religions, languages of other countries? How must one figure to oneself Paris, and Bordeaux, and so on? At first your replies are not received without a shade of suspicion; a thousand questions are put, and small objections raised, so as to detect any inconsistencies in your replies. But you have answered honestly; your replies have been clear, serious, and truthful, and so you come out unscathed from the ordeal. Then, indeed, you rise to the position of an honored guest. Each vies with the other in making much of you and in appreciating your merits; the women and girls, for the first time, take part in the questioning; the grey-beards plunge into politics, and philosophize at their ease; the hours glide swiftly by, and only among the group of young men, a certain restlessness about the feet betraya their fear lest the time for the mutchico, or Saut Basque, should be forgotten. But at length some jovial mountaineer, whose white hairs have not rendered him oblivious of his youth, turns suddenly round, claps his hand with a merry *houp!* and strikes up the national air. In a moment half-a-dozen young fellows are describing the semicircle according to which the movements of the dance are to be executed; every other man turns his back to the fire, and constitutes himself a judge. Silence is established, and the old men, especially, look gravely on, inexorable to any new-fangled innovation or ill-executed step. Watch that young fellow whose dancing is voted perfect; his figure straightened, his shoulders well down, his head slightly bowed, his arms hanging with careful carelessness, his serious expression showing that he is sensible of the solemn responsibility upon him! The girls, meanwhile, are supposed to remain unmoved, but soon the chairs begin to creak, and, as if of their own accord, turn slightly from the hearth, and towards the centre of the room. Many a stolen glance from many a bright eye criticises or encourages the performers, who are by no means insensible to their rays. More and more active grows the dancer, more and more springy becomes the step, until at last the song stops, and it is time for the final trial of skill. Two sticks are crossed at right angles, and the object of the dancer is to continue a series of marvellous evolutions from one angle to the other for so long a time as to tire out the musician who performs the accompaniment. If he succeed, with a bound he seizes the sticks, and his triumph is complete. A Basque proverb says, "A good jumper may often be found under a bad cloak," meaning that a poor dress may cover a noble heart.

The honor of executing the first mutchico (from mutchico, boys, or young men) after one of the pastoral representations of which the Basques are passionately fond, is put up to auction, and is so hotly competed for by the young men of different parishes, that the successful commune has frequently to pay a hundred and fifty or two hundred francs. The privilege of dancing the second, and then the third, is also sold to the highest bidders, the sum released going far towards defraying the expenses of the temporary theatre, which is opened gratis to the spectators. Many of the pastorals are of a sacred character, and are drawn from the Bible or the lives of saints; others turn upon the struggle between [illegible] and the cross, or upon the death of Roland. The dresses needed for these representations cost nothing: they are obtained by ransacking the chests of every chateau or bourgeois house in the neighborhood, the owner being bound by custom to lend for the purpose whatever he may chance to possess of beautiful or antique; should he refuse, some means would doubtless be found of making him smart for his churlishness. Under these circumstances dramatic accuracy of costume is not to be expected; but the savagery of the Massalman princes is duly suggested by their blood-red garments, their head dresses of cylindrical shape, adorned with plumes and little looking-glasses, and their large, clumsy boots. Not many years ago another and more questionable kind of pastoral—now discouraged by the police—was in vogue. If a matrimonial scandal shocked a village, instead of being treated to the "rough music," common still in some parts of England, the offending husband or wife was caricatured upon the stage. A poet was sent for (and every Basque is more or less of a rhymester), to whom every attainable detail was related, and whose business it then was to compose a kind of sarcastic drama for the occasion, and as the identity of the offender was made clear by the actor who personated him mimicking, as exactly as he could, his dress, voice, and manner, the unlucky spouse who had drawn upon himself or herself this stinging punishment might well vow amendment for the future.

Mock courts of justice used also to be held, for the purpose of putting down social vices, and testing the eloquence of the young men. A grand procession, with music, dancers, etc., inaugurated the day. The actors representing the persons concerned in the misdeed were drawn slowly along in a carriage, preceded by an usher, mounted on donkey-back, with his face tailward, and surrounded by harlequins and policinelli. Arrived at the court, the prisoner was accused and defended at great length by two advocates; solemn messages were despatched to the Senate, the Ministers, and even the King, entreating advice. At length the case was decided; the accused was convicted, and sentenced to death; he escaped, but was heroically recaptured, and the sentence was on the point of execution, when a courier was beheld arriving in breathless haste, who proves to be the bearer of a royal pardon. This usually terminated the proceedings, and judge and advocates were wont to give place to the musicians, and to wind up the evening with a dance.

Women and girls do not, as a rule, take part in the acting of these pastorals, though in private houses they also sometimes dance the mutchico; but they are by no means behind their husbands and brothers in energy and fine health. They take their full share in the labors of the field, and it is a saying among the Spanish Basques that the country is never better cultivated than when, all the men being gone to the wars, it is left to the sole management of the women. Their strength being thus developed, their children come into the world with the greatest ease, and more than one baby passed its first day of life in the shade of the tree beneath which it first saw the light, while its mother resumed her work. In general, however, a week's rest is allowed; but the old and strange custom of "la couvade" does not even now seem wholly abandoned in the more remote districts. This custom consists in the mother of a new-born child giving up her place to its father, who remains in bed with the infant for a period varying from a few hours to four days, during which time he feasts with his friends, while the wife cooks and waits upon the party. It is a moot point among the curious how this extraordinary custom originated.

The first striking peculiarity in the Basque succession law is the rigid rule of primogeniture, applied "without distinction of sex or person (noble or not), of property, movable or fixed, private or common (between a married couple), in direct and collateral line, to relatives of all degrees, and to their descendants and representatives forever." Should the heir consent to the alienation of property under pressing need, the liberty to redeem it remains with him and his successors, in Soule during forty years, in Labourt in perpetuity; and in old times, if a stranger acquired fixed property among the French Basques, every purse was opened to assist in effacing, by means of this right, what was regarded as a national disgrace. The future of the eldest of the family thus secured, the younger children are almost without rights; and they are considered in the light of born servitors, or, as they used to be called, slaves; though, according to Bela, emancipation is possible at five-and-twenty. In the valley of Bareges they take no part in the municipal elections, and, in general, the rights and privileges of citizens are denied them. Their parents or relations put aside some small sum for them, which is strictly prevented from encroaching on the rights of the eldest, and should the younger brother or sister refuse to serve until marriage in the house of the fortunate heir, or, leaving it, to bring home all gain elsewhere earned, even this slight provision may be withheld. A younger brother, in fact, is the unpaid servant of his eldest brother, or sister, until his marriage; should he take a younger daughter for his wife, he cannot become a citizen of her birth-place; but he acquires a certain degree of independence. His goods and those of his wife are, at least, in common, although in some parts the wife is free to enter into contracts without the sanction of her husband, the fulfilment of the engagement being, however, deferred until his death. But should he marry an heiress, not only does she remain head of the family (a position sometimes indicated by a particular costume), but he fails to gain personal independence, and loses even his name, adopting in its stead that of his wife; which, again, is derived from her house, each dwelling retaining its own name, which must be borne by its successive owners. Even in cases where the husband is possessed of independent wealth, but lives upon the property of his wife, the rights of the head of the family remain intact. He cannot remove either his children or his wife from her house; he cannot give permission to his younger sons to leave the maternal roof, though his wife may do so. Should she leave him a widower, her mother, if living, has, at Bareges, more authority over his children than he has himself. He is not allowed to administer their property, nor to be master of their house; without their consent he cannot bring home a second wife; and, in Soule, where the epoux dotal enjoys a quarter of the property of his deceased wife, he is not permitted to establish a second wife upon even this share, without the consent of the surviving grandparent. Should he be childless, his dowry is, indeed, returned to him; but, like the Irish tenant, he has no security for any improvements made upon his wife's property.

Generally speaking, every wife is free to make a will, at the age of eighteen, without the consent of her husband; in Soule a girl who has inherited her property may bequeath at fifteen. The consent of the head of the house is indeed needful to the marriage of the eldest child in extreme youth; later, however, not only is he (and exactly the same rule applies to a daughter's case) free to marry without consent, but if he pay the dowry which he received with his wife into the hands of the proprietory parent, the latter is compelled to share his goods, and even his house, with the newly-married couple. Among the French Basques a similar arrangement takes place in the second, and even in the third generation; separate houses are frequently built for the accommodation of the young households; but if there be but one, it must be shared. Such a plan, it need scarcely be said, does not conduce to family harmony, especially as, where only one parent survives, should he, after the division, be guilty of waste or extravagance in the management of his share, it may be taken from him, and added to the portion of the younger pair.

In Soule, the magistracy is hereditary, and devolves upon "the sieurs ou demoiselles" of certain noble families. The ladies do not, however, exercise the privilege, but they transmit it to their eldest sons, or can secure it to their husbands, if they be judged worthy of the honor. Although women do not, nowadays, take part in public matters among the Basques, yet there is evidence to show that they formerly did so, at least to some extent. In the year 1316, the Abbe of Lavedan having consulted the inhabitants of Canterets, who were his serfs, upon the subject of changing the site of their town, the question was put to the vote, and an authentic document is still extant bearing the names of the voters. Among these are many names of women, of which only one corresponds with that of any man upon the list. They were not, therefore, married to any of the masculine voters. They may have been wives of younger sons, to whom no vote was accorded, or widows, or unmarried women in possession of their property. Monsieur Lagrese, whose researches disinterred this document, justly points to the subject as one which deserves further investigation. We commend it to the notice of those who wish to see women admitted to a share in the franchise, and even now, should any of Mr. Mill's disciples stray, in their summer wanderings, to the beautiful little village of St. Jean de Luz, at the foot of the Western Pyrenees, they may have the pleasure of observing a people among whom the woman is—at least before the law—considered the equal of the man.—*All the Year Round.*

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EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

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W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH CHARLES ANTOINE MORLOT.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS D. NANCREDE, Administrator of Joseph Charles Antoine Morlot, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. THIRD Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
[illegible] Auditor.

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Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
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We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

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And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

ART EXHIBITION.
ON FREE EXHIBITION,
AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.
Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Castel. 11 10rp

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 7 1 3m

COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE
Second Mortgage Bonds
OF
Wilmington and Reading R.R. Co.,
Due July 1,
Will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
7 2 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are the General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
APPLY TO
O. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Corrugated Picking etc
No. 23 CHURCH ALLEY, Philadelphia 7 1 3m

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.
Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.
The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.
TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE SANCTIFYING POWER OF CHRISTIAN ASSURANCE.

We become partakers of the Gospel through faith. "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." Jesus says, "I am thy salvation;" exclaiming on the cross, "It is finished."

Let us ask ourselves, What are the properties of this grace? And what the extent of that salvation that becomes ours upon the exercise of faith? Faith is trust, the more child-like the more spiritual. How simply does the little one trust the provision made for his daily recurring wants by a loving father! It never occurs to him that the supply may fail, or the love that makes it his grow cold: he is simply a receiver, and grateful obedience and love are all the return he can render to his parents.

So Christian faith takes the rich provision of our Heavenly Father's love, Christ. The fountain of supply, being the Divine nature, is exhaustless.

The child-like, filial communion between the saved sinner and the Holy Ghost is the purchase of the blood of Christ, which, cleansing from all sin, takes away every barrier to this sweet intercourse. Day by day he feeds upon the manna fresh from heaven, thus renewing his strength, and peace, and joy in believing.

Believer, let not your subtle adversary tempt you to look within your own heart for assurance of your interest in the great salvation. Even the graces of the Spirit you may discern here will be so marred by indwelling sin, that doubt and fear will be the result of all such introspection. Obey the Holy Spirit; follow his light and guidance. He will reveal Jesus within you. He will take of the things of Christ, and show them unto you. "Beholding as in a glass the glory of God in Christ Jesus, you will be changed unto the same image from glory to glory as by the Spirit of God." He will enable you to believe your spiritual inheritance limited only by your Saviour's possessions. Your faith incorporating you into His mystical body, you are one with Him.

By this vital union only can you be strengthened to bring forth the fruits of holiness to the praise and glory of God, your anchor not being cast within the leaky vessel; but in the cleft rock you will be *saved now* and *forever*.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Dr. Milo Mahan, of Baltimore, Md., has been elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary at New York.

—The Bishop of New York, in accordance with the wish of the other four Episcopal bishops of the State, will soon issue a call for a meeting next October to organize the Federate Council authorized by the late General Convention and so bitterly opposed by the Evangelicals.

—It seems that ritualism does not always pay, even financially. A New York paper thus speaks of Rev. Dr. Ewer's church:—"The ministrations of Christ Church are conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brown, the assistant minister; the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ewer, being absent in Europe on a six months' leave, which it is understood will be extended to a full year, and may possibly result in the permanent dissolution of his relations with the church. In fact, it is claimed by some of the older members of the parish that in no other way can the church be saved from absolute bankruptcy. Although the congregation gathered on Sundays nearly fills the church, it is largely composed of curiosity seekers and strangers, and but eighty pews are rented. The current expenses of the church are about $20,000 annually, requiring to meet them the rental of every pew. Owing to the paucity of pewholders a floating debt was incurred of about $10,000, besides which there is a mortgage on the church of $40,000, and the rectory was mortgaged for more than $20,000. As a last resort the rectory, which originally cost $40,000, was sold, realizing barely sufficient above the mortgage to pay the floating debt of the parish."

—Rev. J. Anketell, an Episcopal clergyman, whose especial mission it is to prepare for a union with the Oriental churches, has been urgently advocating such a revision of the Nicene Creed adopted by the Anglican and American Episcopal Churches as will leave out the "*filioque*" clause, and leave the doctrine of the procession of the Spirit from the Father and not also from the Son. This is the doctrine of the Greek Church, as distinguished from the Roman addition to the original Nicene Creed. A circular letter sent by Mr. Anketell to the American bishops has been answered by seventeen of them. Six express themselves in favor of the amendment, six against it, and five are non-committal. Bishop Smith, the presiding bishop, says in his reply:—

"And oh! how much more profound is my astonishment and regret that any of the ministers of Christ should be so engrossed with such questions as this, and such puerilities as vestments and processions, to the neglect of 'preaching Christ and Him crucified,' and a more diligent and faithful care for immortal souls."

In returning to the Church of England, Mr. Ffoulkes, in order to avoid the necessity of giving assent to the later form of the Nicene Creed, was allowed by the bishop to repeat it in the original Greek.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The United Presbytery of Western Missouri has adopted a resolution instructing sessions to exercise discipline on members who persist in indulging in "promiscuous dancing."

—The Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, recently pastor of the Presbyterian church in Amenia, N. Y., having become a Unitarian, his name has been erased from the roll of members.

—The Second Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, formerly Dr. Spencer's, has been united, retaining its name, with the Third Church. Rev. J. M. Greene, of the Third Church, will be pastor.

—A donation of $2500 by M. K. Jesup, Esq., of New York, has been presented, through the Rev. Dr. Plumer, to Columbia Theological Seminary, to be employed in founding a scholarship to be called, in honor of his father, "The Charles Jesup Scholarship."

—The year 1869 was one of prosperity to the Cumberland Presbyterians. Many new congregations were organized and new houses of worship erected. About 10,000 communicants were added. They now have 25 synods, 100 presbyteries, 2000 churches, 1400 ministers, and 150,000 communicants.

—The Rev. Dr. Wills, of Macon, has formally accepted the Presidency of Oglethorpe College, Georgia. The funds subscribed by the citizens of Atlanta will be appropriated to the erection of new college buildings, which it is hoped will be completed by January next. By that time it is expected that the college will be fully organized, and ready to enter upon its new career.

—In view of the pressing call for laborers, the late Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church directed the Board to seek out, and, if possible, find one new missionary to Damascus, two to India, one with Mr. Nevin to China, and one male missionary at least, and if the way is clear, two to Egypt. Miss Theresa M. Campbell also was appointed to this field.

—Dr. Boynton, of Washington, is now and has long been a member of the New School Presbytery of Cincinnati, and will soon connect himself with a Washington presbytery. These facts were stated lately in presbytery at Washington, as a warrant for Dr. Boynton's supplying the Assembly's Church, the title-deeds of which require that none but Presbyterian preaching be allowed.

—The Presbyterian synods throughout the country have been at work the last few weeks dividing themselves anew into presbyteries. New York city is all consolidated into a single presbytery, while Philadelphia is split into two and a fraction. The Utica Synod had before it a proposition welcoming to membership the congregational churches still in relation with the presbyteries; but the resolution was defeated on the ground that the utterance of the General Assembly on this matter was sufficient.

—The Presbyterian Church of Milledgeville, Ga., and the Trustees of Oglethorpe College having made a fair and honorable partition of the assets of the old college corporation, the former party have entered vigorously into the plan of the High School at Milledgeville, to equal any seminary in the United States. They start with fifty acres of land and buildings that cost about $75,000.

—The committee of the General Assembly on the thank offering of $5,000,000 propose a subscription for 1,000,000 free-will offerings of ten cents each week for fifty current weeks, from June 5 to May 14, 1871. Each offering, when complete, will amount to $5, and the whole to $5,000,000. These subscriptions will be carefully recorded and certificates issued to the subscribers of the amount of their partnership in the fund. Organizations are to be established in each church, and each presbytery is to put the subject on its docket and see that the plan is thoroughly carried out by its churches. The objects to be aided are institutions of learning in our own and foreign countries, church buildings and manses, institutions for the freedmen, and a sustentation fund.

METHODIST.

—The assets of the Boston Theological Institution are $200,000. New buildings are soon to be erected.

—The Methodist Church South has abandoned the plan of receiving members on probation. Persons are received into full membership without six months' trial.

—The foreman of the Chinese shomakers recently brought to North Adams, Mass., is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in San Francisco, and speaks English well.

—The British Wesleyans count this year 348,359 members in full connection, 20,407 members on trial, 23,946 losses by death or removal, a net gain of 2833 members. They have 83 candidates for the ministry and not one bishop.

—A church in Cold Spring, N. Y., has just been dedicated with the title of the "Grant M. E. Church." The Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* calls this "ecclesiastical flunkeyism," and says "we have a new saint in the calendar."

—Mr. Pierce, the Methodist minister just sent to Salt Lake City, has started congregations in two out-stations. Judges Hawley and Strickland, of the United States Court, are on the board of counsel attached to his church in Salt Lake City.

—The Primitive Methodists of England number 162,157. They have 961 ministers; 14,322 local preachers; 3481 connectional chapels and 2916 other buildings; 3288 Sunday-schools, with 47,379 teachers and 271,892 scholars. The net increase in church membership the past year is 934.

—On April 23d Rev. W. M. Punshon, chairman of the Wesleyan Church of Canada, addressed an official letter to Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, asking that a Wesleyan minister might be appointed as chaplain for the Methodists among the troops of the Red River expedition. A very curt answer was received, and no indication given that the request would be even considered. This matter has brought out considerable discussion in Canada on the question of chaplaincies. Sir George E. Cartier, who is a Roman Catholic, and who has been pardoned his sin of once accompanying the Queen to church, has so arranged the chaplaincies in Canada that, while but 4000 of the 43,000 volunteers are Romanists, they have 12 chaplains, while the Protestants have but one temporary chaplain.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, Maine, has just resigned a pastorate that has continued for more than forty years.

—The Second Congregational Church in Greenfield, Mass., has just dedicated a fine edifice, costing about $56,000. But there is a debt of about $20,000.

—In Vermont the Congregationalists number 18,732, more than two-thirds of whom are women. The Sabbath Schools number 20,044 members, and there are 199 churches and 212 pastors.

—An English paper announces that the Rev. Newman Hall, in concurrence with the desire of the elders of the Surrey Chapel, has just declined an invitation to a church at Chicago with a salary of $10,000.

—C. W. Park was ordained as a missionary to Ahmednugger, India, June 15, in the College Church at Amherst, Mass. On the following day he was married to Miss Anna M. Ballantine, of Amherst, a missionary's daughter.

—A church having sent only women representatives to the recent Congregational Convention at Oberlin, Ohio, the question of admitting female delegates was discussed, but was finally laid on the table by a vote of 55 to 53.

—The Maine Congregational Conference, meeting in Yarmouth, discussed Pastorates and Stated Supplies and The Bible in Schools. A committee on the question of the Washburn Will and the Bible Society reported the Bible Society in the right. About a dozen revivals were reported, 843 accessions to the 242 churches: 19,426 members, being an increase of 236; 59 pastors; 112 stated supplies; and 72 vacant churches.

LUTHERAN.

—The St. John's (German) congregation on the Frederick road, just outside of the city limits of Baltimore, formerly served by Mr. Lubkert, but now by Mr. Donner, has lately, by a unanimous vote, resolved that hereafter only such doctrines shall be proclaimed from their pulpit which are based upon the principles of conscience and of evangelical (?) individual church liberty, which, in obscure English, plainly means the lowest sort of rationalism, and that hereafter no minister of that Church shall belong to any orthodox Synod!

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists have organized their work in Greece by ordaining Mr. Sakellarios, formerly in the employ of the American and Foreign Christian Union. The services were conducted by American Baptists, Mr. Constantine acting as interpreter.

—A new Baptist church edifice has just been dedicated at Lewisburg, Pa. It is a stone structure. Its cost was $50,000. Its pastor is the Rev. Robert Lowry, recently pastor of one of the most prominent Brooklyn churches. The Rev. Dr. Castle, of West Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon. "The golden age of the Church not yet passed" was the theme. Ten thousand dollars were raised to aid in liquidating the church debt.

REFORMED (GERMAN).

—During the last two years some twenty-nine or thirty thousand dollars have been contributed to the college at Lancaster and the seminary at Mercersburg.

THE JEWS.

—A Jew in Hanover, Germany, recently refused to have his son circumcised, and the synagogue refused to enter the child on the list of the congregation. The father appealed to the courts, and the congregation was directed to enter the name. They have appealed to the higher court.

THE CATHOLICS.

—A Franciscan monk named Hotyl, who had written in defense of Dr. Dollinger, has been summoned to Rome by order of his superior "*ad recreandum animum*," and is now recreating himself in a narrow cell, deprived of books, thus enjoying a Roman summer.

THE FRIENDS.

—A theological controversy among the Friends of Lancashire, involving the questions of Evangelicalism and Unitarianism, has proceeded so far as to be a prominent subject of thought at the annual meeting of the British Friends.

Philadelphia Actors in Boston.

The summer season was inaugurated at the Museum last night, by the Craig Burlesque Troupe. Two original pieces by Mr. Craig were given—the first a protean farce, *A Dress Rehearsal*, amounting to very little, and only tolerable from some of the excellent imitations of noted actors given by Mr. Craig; and the second a burlesque entitled *Don Juan*, which compares favorably with all other burlesques, and would be much more enjoyable if severely pruned. Mr. Craig himself, as "Haidee," is an excellent burlesque actor, and created a capital impression. Of the other members of the company, we may notice, for favorable mention, Mr. H. Josephs as "Zoe," and James as "Lambro," "the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat." The costumes, scenery, and properties are all very fine, and the transformation scene at the close is elegant and effective. The same bill will be repeated every evening during the week, and this and Saturday afternoons.—*Boston Traveller, July 6.*

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Trouble in the Order—Attempt to Enforce the O. B. N.—Some Lodges Deprived of their Charters.

Since the first of June the Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the district, Mr. F. G. Calvert, has, in compliance with the mandate of the Supreme Lodge, been visiting the several lodges of the district for the purpose of administering an additional oath or obligation, known as the O. B. N.; that they are not, nor will become, members of no fraternize with members of the S. P. K. The action of the Supreme Lodge and Chancellor has created considerable feeling in the order here, and in some of the lodges the membership to a man have refused to take the so-called O. B. N., the principal objection being that it is an extra obligation, which, it is contended, the Supreme Lodge has no power to impose, as the entire ritual of the order teaches that when the Knight's degree is reached the party has taken the highest degree of the order. In some of the lodges, when the lodges as such determined not to subscribe to the O. B. N., the Grand Chancellor demanded the charter and property of the lodge. Several of the lodges gave up their charters, but denied that the grand officers had any right to the property. Damon Lodge, No. 13, located in Green's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, was one of the lodges which refused to take the O. B. N., and on Monday, through her Chancellor (H. B. Cattell), surrendered the charter. On Monday night the members assembled as usual, when they found that the room had been entered and all the paraphernalia and working property had been carried off. A search was made, but unsuccessfully, and an informal meeting was held, and Messrs. R. A. Bassford and W. Otto were appointed a committee to continue the search, and if necessary take legal steps to obtain the property. Having satisfied themselves of the manner in which the property was taken, and the place of concealment, they yesterday went before Justice Marsh and caused a search-warrant to issue, charging that they had probable cause to suspect that the goods were concealed in the houses of one of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Lewis B. Parker, Frederick G. Calvert, W. H. Goodacre, J. B. Knox, W. H. Stewart, or L. T. Parker. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Bigley (who is a member of the order), and he at once commenced his inquiries, and received an intimation that he would be in possession of them before night. About 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday a huge chest, to the care of Mr. Bigley, was left at police headquarters. In this chest was found all the property, in good order and condition. The paraphernalia was stored at headquarters, and will be held by Mr. Bigley until the case is decided.—*Washington Star, July 7.*

GOVERNOR SEWARD.

The Noblest Act of His Life.

Recently Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, delivered an extemporaneous address before the graduating class of the Columbia Law College, at Washington, from which we take the following eloquent allusion to a half-forgotten incident in Governor Seward's career. Mr. Carpenter said:—

And yet the profession has its rewards. "Heaven is above all yet. There sits a judge," whose approbation is the lawyer's highest reward. And even in this world the profession has its rewards. Who would think of weighing gold against tears of gratitude, trickling down the cheek of poverty, rescued by your ability, your courage, and your fidelity from unmerited doom? You all remember how Mr. Seward, while at the bar, without fee or reward, and braving the uproar of popular clamor, defended a negro against the charge of murder on the plea of insanity, which, in the popular belief, was a falsehood, although the fact was subsequently verified by the death of the negro in an insane asylum. This was years ago—prior to the thirteenth, the fourteenth, and the fifteenth amendments to the Constitution—and before the negro became an object of national justice and political affection. Mr. Seward has since passed through an eventful and illustrious career of public life, during which he has "sounded all the depths and shoals of honer," and has finally retired to Auburn to collect his thoughts and compose his soul before leaving the shores of time to enter upon an eternal career beyond the celestial gates. And methinks as he sits in that tranquil retreat, looking out upon the uneasy and stormy world, where "restless mediocrity" is rising to the surface to-day to sink out of sight to-morrow, and looking back over the incidents of his busy life, he would not exchange the recollection, the consciousness of duty performed, in rescuing this unfortunate individual of a degraded race, smitten with mental malady, and in peril of the prejudice, the passions, the rage of the populace, more fearful than maladies, for the largest fee he ever received, or for the memory of the proudest achievement of his political life.

A HIGH OLD CIRCUS.

A Circus Troop Circumvented—The Great Australians in Limbo—Circus Actors Take to the Highway—Miss Minnie's Lions.

The Great Australian Circus Company, so-called because no member thereof has ever been in Australia, unless as a public benefactor at Botany Bay, has come to grief. At Riverhead, Long Island, the other day, the treasurer decamped with $4000, all the money of the concern, whereupon the residents brought in their bills for hay, corn, oats, cider, pork, and other feed for man and beast. The representative of the Long Island Railroad Company also presented bills for transportation furnished, but there was no money to liquidate the claims, and the managers and several of the actors were arrested and lodged in jail. The circus property was levied upon, and everything, including the sawdust, was placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

There had been no salaries paid for some time, and the actors not arrested had nothing wherewith to defray their expenses to and from Riverhead, whereupon two of them, George Rebbel, of New York, and Hendrick F. Gafgen, of Ridgewood, fell back upon their old business, and took to highway robbery. These clerks of St. Nicholas overcame Mr. Nathaniel Hempstead in the night time, and deprived him of his day's wages. Yesterday afternoon they were captured on board the mail train in Jamaica, and were locked up. Several other actors are charged with having acted in a like indecorous manner towards the peaceful burghers, who now look upon all bareback riders as barefaced raiders, and will shun them accordingly for all time henceforth forever.

Among the animals seized by the Sheriff were the lions belonging to Miss Minnie Wells. This young but muscular Amazon proposes to take her case into court.

The Dickens Sale.

It seems very strange that the family of an eminent man who, dying, left a large fortune to his heirs, should consent to the dispersion at public sale of the articles especially associated with his memory. Yet this is the case in the family of Charles Dickens. Scarcely is the body of the great novelist cold in the vault in Westminster Abbey, when a sale of his pictures and other works of art is announced to take place at the rooms of a leading London auctioneer. Many of the articles to be sold are presents to the deceased, or portraits of himself, or illustrations of his works painted by the best artists. For instance, there is the celebrated portrait by Maclise, representing Mr. Dickens as he appeared in the flush of early manhood in the year 1839. In the list of miscellaneous paintings there are works by Webster, Frith, Clarkson, Stanfield, Wilkie, and other artists of celebrity. Among the articles of *vertu* are bronzes, porcelains, and other elegant trifles. All these are to be sold on Saturday of this week, and will undoubtedly bring high prices; but it is difficult to understand how any sum of money can induce the Dickens family to part with treasures that to them should, one would think, be of inestimable value.

It will be remembered that Mr. Thackeray's books, pictures, and other personal effects were sold off after his death in the same hasty manner.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11t No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 fm PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the live oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

Also, at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the steam tug

PRIMROSE,

of 94 tons.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money of each vessel must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 25 stuth 9t

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
8 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

WINES.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S
Imperial Champagne,
RICH, FRUITY, AND FRAGRANT,
Made after the French method, and superior to any other American Wine, for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene.)
P. O. BOX 1811,
NEW YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

During the months of July and August, 1870, I shall, by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the U. S. Ordnance Department of PIG LEAD and LEAD BULLETS, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:—

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " " " Watervliet "
One hundred " " " Watertown "

On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " " " Watervliet "
One hundred " " " Watertown "

On WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1870.
Two hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " " St. Louis "

On WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
" " " Pig Lead, New York "
Fifty " " " St. Louis "

On WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty tons Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.

On WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
Fifty " Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.

On WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870.
Four hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " St. Louis "

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the days and dates herein specified, all bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may at its option accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.

Further information can be had on application to this office.

S. CRISPIN,
Bvt.-Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.
7 8 6t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 11th instant, for the construction of the following sewers:—On the line of Poplar street, from Sixteenth street to two hundred and thirty feet west of said Sixteenth street; Coates street from Sixteenth to Nineteenth street; Twenty-first street from fifty feet south of Wallace street to Locust street; Cherry street from Fiedlander street to Clayton street, thence on Clayton street to Race street; Master street from Twelfth to Camac, and on Camac and Fawn streets from Master to Jefferson street; Kessler and Ninth streets from Parish to Ogden street, and on Ogden from Ninth to Tenth street; on Sansom street, to commence at the sewer at Twentieth and Sansom streets, and to extend eastward to the east line of Nineteenth street. The above sewers to be three feet in diameter. Also a two feet six-inch sewer on Eighteenth street from Mount Vernon street to twenty-five feet south of the south line of Wallace street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of September, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
7 7 thsm3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised *very low* prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 1820 Arch street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
July 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1820 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture of a gentleman going to Europe, comprising rosewood parlor suit, covered with crimson satin; centre and bouquet tables; rosewood piano made by Nunns & Clark; elegant mantel and pier mirrors; fine lace curtains; carved gilt cornices; fine carved Swiss wood clock and ornaments; walnut hall furniture; walnut dining-room furniture; extension table; china, glass, and plated ware; secretary bookcase; superior walnut chamber furniture; fine spring and hair mattresses; bolsters and pillows; wardrobe, mirror doors; elegant Axminster, velvet, and other carpets; large musical box; handsome gas chandeliers and fixtures; small fireproof safe made by Farrel & Herring; kitchen utensils, etc.
Furniture made by Moore & Campion. 7 8 2t

Sale No. 704 S. Second street.
FIXTURES OF AN ICE CREAM SALOON AND CAKE BAKERY, Counters, Show-cases, Marble Top Tables, Soda Water Fountain, Ice Cream Cans and Moulds, Bake Pans, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 12, at 10 o'clock.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 7 8 3t

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable Schooner, known as the "M. A. McGahan." On Tuesday, July 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a one-sixteenth interest in the valuable schooner known as the "M. A. McGahan," 101 feet long, 27 feet in breadth, and 8 feet 4 inches deep; carries 280 tons of coal, and is in complete sailing order. Cost $20,250. May be examined at Pier No. 15, Port Richmond. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
7 8 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale Otsego street, below Washington avenue.
FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY, Cistern, Copper Still, Copper Worm, Mash Tubs, Fermenters, Fan Blower, Water Pumps, 9 High and Low Wine Meters, large Locomotive Boiler, Smoke Stack, Iron and Copper Pipe, Yeast Cans, Tubs, etc., etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 12, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, at the distillery, Otsego street, below Washington avenue, between Front and Swanson streets. 7 6 5t

Peremptory Sale.
500 WATER COOLERS.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, 500 Water Coolers. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 7 9 3t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

THE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE AT T. A. McCLELLAND'S AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 1219 CHESNUT STREET
On Monday,
July 11, 1870, will consist of Double and Single Parlor suits, covered with rich plush and terry; Chamber Furniture, of various designs; Library Sets, Dining-room Tables and Chairs, Hall Stands, Office Tables, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses; Elegant Centre and Bouquet Tables, Fine Sideboards, Piano Stools, Lounges, Bookcases, Towel Racks, etc., etc.
Sale positive.
Monday, 10 o'clock. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1817 Ridge avenue.
STOCK OF A RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
July 12 and 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1817 Ridge avenue, will be sold, without reserve, the entire stock of a retail dry goods store, comprising a large variety of dress goods, merinoes, flannels, muslins, linen goods, cloths, cassimeres, towelling, hosiery, trimmings, shawls, notions, etc.
The store fixtures will be sold after the dry goods.
The goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. 7 9 3t

Sale at No. 1638 Wharton street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, OAK COTTAGE SUIT, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
July 12, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, will be sold the entire household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising walnut hair-cloth parlor suit, French plate mantel mirror; centre table, marble top; green reps lounge, superior walnut chamber suit, marble tops; oak cottage suit, hair and husk mattresses, bolsters and pillows, brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; check and white matting, large office clock, china, glassware, cooking utensils, etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Circular of the Anthracite Board—The Opposite Side of the Question—Rumors of a General Strike on the Eight-hour Question—A Secession from the W. B. A.—Quotations, Etc.

During the past week a circular to the public has been issued by the Anthracite Board of Trade (operators) of the Schuylkill region, stating that it is the intention of the operators to remain idle until the workmen will agree to the reduced rates or until another class of workmen can be had. The circular further disclaims all desire for exorbitant prices, and expresses a wish that the competition in this may be the same as in other trades, the prices being regulated by the law of supply and demand.

As a means of showing the unreasonableness of the demands of the miners, the circular quotes the eight hour regulation promulgated at the last meeting of the General Council. This they say means ten hours pay for eight hours labor, or is equivalent to a demand for an increase of twenty per cent. on wages, which is only another phase of the present difficulty. Should this demand be complied with, say the operators, the burden would fall upon the consumers, and so they appeal directly to that most sensitive part, the pocket. Dealers and consumers are called upon to sustain the operators in resisting the exactions of the miners or their leaders. In return, it is promised to sell coal at reasonable rates on a general resumption of trade.

As an offset to this circular it is claimed, on the other hand, that the present movement of the miners is to the interest of the trade. The miners, it is said, are the blind tools of the operators. The difference in toll charged by the two great monopolies, the Scranton and Lackawanna Companies for New York, and the Reading for Philadelphia, makes a fair competition between the rival ports impossible. The Reading, though the shortest route, makes use of its monopoly privileges to charge a heavier rate than the New York company. This being the case, when the trade is depressed and low prices rule, the Philadelphia merchants are unable to sell with profit at as low a rate as those of New York. A suspension, the effect of which is to produce an unnatural market with high prices, is to their interest, and the miners are indirectly made use of to accomplish this end. Monopolies are very useful in their way, and when properly used result in great benefit on account of bringing great capital and energy to bear for the accomplishment of certain ends. But when the power is abused then there is no greater evil. In such a case the existence of a smaller and less powerful rival is of great benefit, both to the public and the greater power.

The capital of the Reading Company has been able to overcome all such enterprises so far, but if an unjust course is pursued the means will not long be wanting for the perfecting of an opposition.

It is proposed by the W. B. A. to enforce the eight-hour movement (to take effect on the 15th instant), without regard to district. This in other words means that in case the demand for the twenty per cent. advance is not complied with, a general strike in all the regions will take place. By thus introducing this side issue of an eight-hour question it is hoped to gain what the present strike has failed to gain from want of a general suspension—the increase of price from want of supply, which would make the operators able and willing to pay the advanced rates. If the men in all the regions are fools enough to thus work into the hands of the Schuylkill men, to their own inconvenience, well and good; but in that case they have lost all claims for respect upon sensible men, and their actions and deeds should be treated as those of outlaws. One organization, at least, has shown itself unwilling any longer to be dictated to in this arbitrary manner. The mechanics of St. Clair have withdrawn from the W. B. A. and have organized an independent order of their own. It is hoped that others will do likewise, or, better still, become free men entirely, totally independent of all organizations, and willing to rest their claims for wages on their individual merits. It is not thought probable however that the whole region will be so wilfully blind as to suspend entirely.

The Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Navigation Companies have given notice that an advance on tolls has been made, and that no drawbacks will be allowed until work is generally resumed in Schuylkill. This will undoubtedly cause all the collieries now working in that region to suspend for the present.

Quotations of prices are omitted on account of the unsettled condition of the market.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending July 8:—Bath, $1·90; Saco, $2·30; Portsmouth, $2·10@2·15; Amesbury, $2·25; Boston, $2; Chelsea, $2; Charlestown and tow, $2; Daversport and dis, $2; Fall River, $1·75; Lynn and dis. $2; Nantucket, $2; New Bedford, $1·75; Provincetown, $2·25; Rockport, $2·25; Saugus, $2·05; Newport, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Warren, $1·85; Allen's Point, $1·70; New York, $1·20@1·30; New Brunswick, $1·20; Charleston, $2·25.

AMENITIES OF LIFE.—On the 22d of June last the crack military organization known as the Washington Greys, by invitation, visited the elegant country seat of our well-known townsman, Dr. J. H. Schenck, and there spent the day. The occasion was one of the happiest. The Doctor, with the liberality for which he is distinguished, had made the most ample preparations for the proper reception of his guests, many of whom were accompanied by their wives and children, and all passed merrily. As a slight token of the appreciation of the favors conferred, the following action has been taken by the Greys:—

At a meeting of the Artillery Corps, Washington Greys, held July 7, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Our Corps, pursuant to a cordial invitation, visited the country-seat of Dr. J. H. Schenck, on the 22d of June, 1870, where we were the recipients of the generous hospitality for which our host is so justly celebrated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we feel in our hearts, better than words can express, the appreciation which is due not only to him but also to all his household, for their zeal in their efforts to anticipate our wants, and add to our comfort and pleasure.

Resolved, That in affording us an opportunity to mingle with our wives and friends in a season of unalloyed festivity, such as was enjoyed on this occasion, he has laid upon us an obligation which we must confess our inability to cancel.

Resolved, That we but speak the united sentiment of our organization when we indulge the hope that the sun of prosperity may continue to shine upon him, and the circle of his domestic hearth long remain unbroken.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwareed to Dr. J. H. Schenck.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the weekly report of the Municipal Hospital:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 9, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D.

Remaining Saturday, July 2	145
Received since, relapsing fever	31
" " other diseases	4—35
Total	180
Discharged, relapsing fever	39
" other diseases	2
Died, relapsing fever	7
" other diseases	4—52
Remaining this date	128

Published by order of the Board of Health.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

THE IRON MOULDERS' UNION.—This morning's session of the Iron Moulders' Union, which is sitting in Common Council chamber, was devoted to the presentation of resolutions, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The only resolution adopted were one providing for the election of a delegate to represent the body in the Labor Congress, and another accepting an invitation to be present at the Athletic-White Stocking match on Monday next.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—Walter Rowland, whose mother keeps a boarding-house at No. 624 S. Eleventh street, has been sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall for the theft of a gold watch and chain and a lot of jewelry, valued at $250, from his mother. When arrested Walter had disposed of the principal portion of the stolen property.

FROM Turner & Co. we have received *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls* for July 16, and from the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun* and the holiday number of *London Society*.

ICE.—John Bell, a workman employed in unloading ice at Willow street wharf, was badly injured about the head by a piece of ice falling on him this morning. He was removed to his home, on Flower street, above New Market.

MARINE.—John Burke was arrested last night whilst in the act of stealing some clothing from off an oyster schooner lying at Spruce street wharf. He was sent to prison.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of an infant about three weeks old was found on a lot at Twenty-fourth and Parrish streets last evening.

WEATHER NOTES.

The Mercurial Disposition of July—A Heavy Falling Off in the Thermometer, Compared With the Last Two Weeks of June.

The change in the temperature which was signalized by the advent of July has been too noticeable not to have attracted everybody's attention. The first day of the month, indeed, was fairly on a par with the last two weeks of June, the maximum of the thermometer at the Pennsylvania Hospital on that day being 93 degrees, and the minimum 69 degrees. But since then the mercury has not risen above 85 degrees, as will be seen from the following table, giving the maximum and minimum for each day, in comparison with the corresponding days of last year:—

	1869. Max. (deg.)	1869. Min. (deg.)	1870. Max. (deg.)	1870. Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	76	65	93	69	Clear.
2	80	65	72	61	Rainy.
3	90	72	67·5	64	Hard rain in A. M.; cloudy and drizzling rain rest of the day.
4	91	78	76·5	64·5	Cloudy in A. M.; clear.
5	80	67	84	66	Fair.
6	75·5	63	84	72	Fair.
7	80	64	85	70	Clear; hard rain at night.
8	85	65	82·5	65	Cloudy and rain in A. M.; clear.

These figures give a mean temperature during the first eight days of the present month of 78·63 degrees, 1·28 degrees above the temperature of June, but 3·49 degrees below the mean of the last thirteen days of that month, which was 82·12 degrees. The mean temperature of July, 1869, was but 76·54 degrees, while the average of the mean temperature of the month for eighty years has been but 75·76 degrees. Therefore, although we have during the past week been blessed with altogether pleasant and endurable weather, it is seen that it has been 2·87 degrees above the average of the mean temperature of the whole month. At 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer at the Hospital stood at 74·5 degrees, and at noon it had risen to 80·5 degrees.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 355, being a decrease of 40 from those of last week, and a decrease of 27 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 160 were adults; 195 were minors; 271 were born in the United States; 49 were foreign; 22 were people of color; and 15 were from the country. Of this number, 41 died of consumption of the lungs; 7 of disease of the heart; 10 of marasmus; 12 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 16 of convulsions; 15 of scarlet fever; 9 of inflammation of the lungs; and 9 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	14	Sixteenth	13
Second	24	Seventeenth	32
Third	10	Eighteenth	18
Fourth	13	Nineteenth	27
Fifth	13	Twentieth	20
Sixth	7	Twenty-first	2
Seventh	21	Twenty-second	9
Eighth	8	Twenty-third	9
Ninth	3	Twenty-fourth	6
Tenth	5	Twenth-fifth	6
Eleventh	5	Twenth-sixth	16
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	11
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	14
Fourteenth	7	Unknown	15
Fifteenth	24		
Total			355

WILL OF THE LATE ROBERT WEST.—This morning the will of Robert West, deceased, of this city, was presented to the Register of Wills for probate. In it he bequeaths $5000 each to the following charitable institutions located in Philadelphia:—The St. Joseph's Hospital, Howard Institution, No. 1612 Poplar street; Northern Home for Friendless Children; Foster Home Association, of Philadelphia; and the Church Home for Children. The following document has also been filed, protesting against the admission of the will to probate:—

To the Register of Wills of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I, Sarah Morley, one of the heirs of Robert West, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, do hereby caveat and protest against the probate of any last will and testament, or instrument in the nature thereof, purporting to be the last will and testament or codicil thereto, of the said Robert West, until examination thereof in the proper court, and the decree of the said Court thereon.

WILLIAM A. PORTER,
W. J. McELROY,
for SARAH MORLEY.

July 5, 1870.

THE DELINQUENT TAXES.—Owing to the confusion at present existing in the Tax Receiver's Office, it is impossible to state the exact amount of delinquent taxes due the city. The amount, however, is between four and five millions of dollars. The amount uncollectable by reason of exemption is $2,956,768, and the amount collected during the past eight weeks is $160,000. This leaves something over one million of dollars to be yet collected by the Delinquent Tax Collector, John L. Hill.

CAR HORSES IN DIFFICULTY.—This morning, as one of the Union passenger cars was passing up Seventh street, above Green, the horse attached to the car stumbled and fell into an excavation between the track. No notice of the danger being given, at about 1 o'clock this afternoon two other horses attached to another car fell into the same place, and were extricated with much difficulty. The first horse was much injured.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street still continues to discuss the Currency bill, and, curiously enough, is greatly divided as to its effect upon the finances. There seems to be a great deal of misunderstanding as to the real effect of unlimited issues of national bank notes, and bank expansion. The more the banks expand under the national bank system the greater the contraction of the real money of the country. It was bank expansion that brought on the panic of 1857. Congress has done the country no good by authorizing the increase of national bank facilities. Yet, when so much was threatened, the public are to be congratulated it is no worse. General Grant ought, however, to carefully consider the Currency bill before giving it his signature. Should he withhold his sanction, and throw the whole question over to the next session of Congress, he would not be doing amiss, and the people would endorse him. The bill so far is a triumph for Secretary Boutwell, who is a mild contractionist. In pursuing his idea of bringing the country to specie payments, has it not occurred to him that in place of pressing a measure which is to cancel forty-five millions of three per cent. certificates, it would have been better to have kept on in the old way of using his currency balance to redeem and cancel the six per cent. five-twenties? He would by so doing save the country twice as much interest. President Grant ought to take this idea into consideration in preparing a veto on the bill. It seems that the bill works even greater contraction than we at first supposed. A correspondent who is a prominent authority in the street writes us:—

"'In referring to the three per cents and bank reserve you say "The bill proposes violent contraction, for the three per cents count as reserve in the banks to the extent of three-fifths of that amount." You will find, by an examination of the law, that the banks are allowed to keep three-fifths of their entire reserve in them, not simply to count three fifths of the three per cents as reserve. To illustrate:—The circulation and deposits of the New York city banks alone amount to about $250,000,000, on which twenty-five per cent. reserve would be $63,000,000, of which they are permitted to keep three-fifths, or $37,500,000, in three per cent. certificates.'

"The gold market was feverish and excited, in consequence of reported further complications in the hostile attitude of France and Prussia, and the price ran up to 112¾. Later in the forenoon there was a reaction to 111½, gold showing a constant tendency to decline under the anticipated contraction to result from the operation of the Currency bill. Were it not for the foreign news gold would have gone down below 110 since the passage of the bill. At noon there was a return to 112¼, when it was discovered at the Sub-Treasury that the competition for the Government gold elicited bids for a total of six and a quarter millions. In the afternoon Five-twenties and Rentes came better from London and Paris, which was interpreted as the index of a less warlike situation, and gold again went off to 111¾, closing at 111⅞@112. The Government gold sold to-day was the coin interest belonging to the sinking and special funds. The bids ranged from 111 to 112·15, and the awards were made at 111·90 to 112·95. The currency proceeds of the sale, viz., $2,434,336, will be reinvested in bonds on Monday.

"The brokers reported a better demand for money early in the day, and some small loans were made at five per cent. Before the close of banking hours, however, the demand had been fully satisfied, and the rates on call closed at four per cent. on stock collaterals, and three per cent. on Governments. In the discount market prime double names were quoted 5½ to 6½ per cent. and prime single name paper 7 to 9 per cent.

"The Government market was steady and rather firmer, despite the sharp fluctuations in the gold market, and was quite indifferent to the lower quotations in Europe. The street is becoming disabused of the impression that the Currency bill will curtail the amount of bonds to be withdrawn from the market hence to the full operation of the bill should it become a law. At the close the market was firm, in anticipation of the reinvestment of the proceeds of to-day's gold sale.

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THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New York Collectorship.

Murphy to be Confirmed.

"Red Cloud's" Slander of Army Officers.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Collectorship.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Senate Commerce Committee held a meeting this morning and considered the nomination of Thomas Murphy to be Collector of the Customs of the Port of New York.

Senator Fenton made an argument against Murphy, and Judge Folger answered Mr. Fenton on behalf of Murphy.

Colonel Foster, of the Quartermaster's Department, made a statement relative to certain contracts which Mr. Murphy had from the Government during the war. It was charged by Fenton that in these contracts Murphy had swindled the Government, but Colonel Foster stated that in every case Mr. Murphy's transactions with the Government were correct.

The committee finally agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Mr. Murphy.

The Funding Bill.

The conference committee on the Funding bill is now in session, without much prospect of coming to an agreement.

The Tax and Tariff Bill.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed by the following vote to recommend the disagreeing amendments to the tax and tariff bill to be referred to a committee of conference:—Yeas, Messrs. Schenck, Blair, Kelley, McCarty, Maynard—5. Nays, Messrs. Brooks (N. Y.), Marshall, Hooper, and Allison—4. The House, however, preferred first acting on the Senate amendments.

A Slander Nailed.

The General of the Army submitted the following to the Secretary of War, with the remark:—"It is certainly mortifying to contemplate the fact that officers of established fame, such as now garrison Fort Fetterman, can be slandered by such men" as the annexed correspondence refers to:—

FORT FETTERMAN, W. T., June 25—Received at Omaha June 25—To General George D. Ruggles, Omaha:—I notice in the *Herald* of June 11 a reported speech of Red Cloud, in which he says all the officers at Fort Fetterman are whisky drinkers, etc. I wish this report to be denied.

There is no dissipation here, and there has not been an officer intoxicated, or more than one half-dozen men, since my arrival here, March 4, 1870. My impression is that these words were put into his mouth by the white men who accompanied Red Cloud, and had an interest in the evacuation of this post. I do not think there was one drink of whisky taken by any one of this command while Red Cloud was here. ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Major 4th Infantry.

Major Chamber's Statement Confirmed.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, June 25.—Official copy of telegram respectfully furnished for the information of the Lieutenant-General of the army. Of the many absurd and false statements reported to have been made by Red Cloud on his recent visit East, none is more utterly false than this alleged statement in regard to the officers at Fort Fetterman. The fact that Red Cloud has never been to Fetterman, except on his recent visit, affords evidence that Major Chambers is correct in his idea that this statement is suggested by bad white men. I have no doubt it originated with Red Cloud's companion and protege—the renegade and murderer, John Richard. C. C. AUGUR,
Brevet Major-General commanding.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The joint resolution requiring enlistments in the Marine Corps to be for five years instead of four years, and authorizing credit for re-enlistment pay, was passed.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Cyrus W. Field, setting forth his desire to furnish cheap and increased facilities of telegraphic communication through the United States and the West Indies, and to this end asking authority to lay a cable from Florida to Cuba, and the repeal of the International Ocean Telegraph Company's exclusive privilege to have a cable between those shores. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the conference committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted.

In reply to specific inquiries, he explained that the Senate amendment relating to the effect of a pardon or amnesty in the Court of Claims was retained, that the Senate amendment for the extension of the Capitol grounds and a new State Department building were stricken out, and the appropriation of $100,000 for a North Pole expedition reduced to $50,000.

Upon the general proposition for an increase of official salaries, the Senate had receded, consequently there was no increase in the salaries of judges and heads of bureaus.

The Senate amendments relating to clerks in the departments and female clerks in the departments had been stricken out. In the case of the latter a provision had been inserted allowing the appointment of females to any grade of clerkships.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the act of February 19, 1862, to prohibit the coolie trade, to be strictly enforced, and for that purpose to instruct the proper civil officers of the United States to prosecute for all violations of said act, and directing an investigation as to whether Chinese coolies are being transported to the United States in violation of law.

Messrs. Trumbull and Hamlin objected to the resolution as an imputation upon the President that he did not perform his duty.

The resolution was laid on the table, but subsequently adopted as modified, to provide for a simple inquiry into the alleged Chinese importation in violation of law.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was taken up—yeas 30, nays 21.

The bill was discussed upon the general expediency of introducing an innovation upon the pension policy of the Government in providing for the widows and children of public servants.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) said since the death of her husband Mrs. Lincoln had received $25,000, one year's Presidential salary, and now it was proposed to vote her eight dollars per day, while the disabled soldiers of the war received only eight dollars per month. He moved to reduce the amount to five dollars per day.

Mr. Howell regarded the bill as a gross fraud upon the pension laws, which was to be perpetrated for the benefit of a single individual, while destitute widows and orphans of the Union slain were waiting in vain for Congressional relief. He argued that the pension laws were never intended to apply to civil officers, and in this respect he termed the bill a sneaking fraud. He would rather vote for a bill making a donation.

Mr. McCreery argued that although three other Presidents had died in office, the proposition for a pension to the widow of a President was without precedent. He thought a more worthy object of public charity might be selected, and was opposed to voting away the public money for foreign show.

After further discussion, in which Mr. Yates charged that Mrs. Lincoln and her whole family had been in sympathy with the Rebellion, which was denied by Mr. Howard, a motion to lay on the table, on which the vote was regarded as a test on the bill, was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 33. The bill was then laid over informally.

House

Mr. Kelsey, from the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. McKenzie introduced a bill to prevent the obstruction of the Potomac river, and to exempt vessels navigating the same from compulsory payment of pilotage. Referred.

Mr. Cake offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:—

Whereas, Since the emancipation of the American slave and the elevation of our humblest laborer to the full rights of citizenship, unscrupulous speculators in human flesh have demonstrated the practicability of fostering slavery upon the notice in another form; and whereas, to take a step backwards is contrary to a sound and healthful public policy, tending to a betrayal of the people and a subversion of the Government; and whereas, the United States of America having ceased to be the home of the slave or the field in which the slave driver may pursue his trade with impunity; and whereas, danger may be anticipated in the organized immigration of bond Chinamen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while the people of the whole world are invited to come as voluntary and free men to share with us in the protection of our laws, in our free institutions, and in the wonderful advantages of our wonderful land, it is against the genius of the age to bring them here in bonds for a term of years or even minutes; that this traffic in bondmen is degrading to labor and will not be tolerated by a nation of freemen, and must be checked in its inception by the prompt action on the part of the representatives of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor are hereby instructed to investigate the subject, including the contract or coolie system practiced in various parts of the country, and to report a bill as, soon as practicable, prohibiting the introduction of bondmen from China or elsewhere, providing for the protection of those who voluntarily seek our shores in quest of free homes, and who will as speedily as practicable adopt the manners, habits, and customs of our people, making it a criminal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment to be a party direct or indirect to any project tending to perpetuate the barbarism of slavery.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the Tariff and Tax bill, and moved that they be all non-concurred in, *pro forma*, and referred to a committee of conference. He said that the Committee of Ways and Means did not pretend to say that it would recommend non-concurrence in each of the amendments in detail. There were some of them which the committee thought ought to be concurred in, but the committee was satisfied that if it reported back the amendments recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others, running over the whole complicated questions in all their variety, so much time would be consumed as to render it likely that no bill reducing taxes would be passed this session.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) opposed the motion, and argued that the House should have an opportunity of voting on each amendment. He admitted that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means had authorized the motion to be made, but it was a bare majority only that came to that conclusion, and on that committee there were but two revenue men, so that they must have had the co-operation of some members of the majority.

The amendments made in the Senate were mainly jobs; some of them small jobs; jobs on horses, jobs on iron, jobs on ultra-marine, jobs on sword blades, jobs on crinoline, corset, and steel wire, jobs on hair-cloth for the benefit of one or two manufacturers, jobs on brimstone, jobs on tombstones even by addition to the duty on marble, and jobs on cotton thread intended for the special benefit of a few manufacturers in Rhode Island mainly. The Senate had also put kryolite on the free list for the special benefit of the Pittsburg Soap Manufacturing Company.

Perhaps the best part of the bill was that amendment opening up thirteen additional ports of entry with an innumerable army of appraisers, weighers, measurers, and gaugers, as the practical effect would be to encourage smuggling and otherwise reduce the rates 25 per cent. That would be good for the interest of the country though bad for the treasury. He argued that there was nothing worse in principle than to trust legislation on such important matters to a committee of conference; to six gentlemen appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

One of the great purposes of keeping the Tax and Tariff bill to the end of the session was to strip from the Representatives of the people the power of imposing of taxes and to throw that greatest of power into the hands of an oligarchy of six.

In other words, it was throwing the whole taxation power of Congress into the hands of a few monopolists, who contrive to get up such bills to be adjusted at the end of the session by committees of conference, whom members know nothing whatever of the changes made. He argued that there was ample time for the consideration of the Senate amendments in the House, as the time thus consumed would otherwise be given to the business on the Speaker's table, which was full of jobs. He trusted, therefore, that the motion for a committee of conference would not prevail, but that the bill would follow the usual form of legislation.

Mr. Schenck replied to Mr. Brooks' objections, and said that what was proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means was no uncommon thing at the close of a session. He thought himself justified in saying that the minority did not want any bill to pass that would reduce taxation, and that there were gentlemen on the other side of the House who, if they thought that there was an increase of taxation on Bessemer steel to the amount of $80,000, would vote against the bill, even though its general reduction amounted to $80,000,000 or $100,000,000.

Mr. Brooks asked Mr. Schenck whether in that remark he alluded to him.

Mr. Schenck replied that if he understood the gentleman from New York he was in that position.

Mr. Brooks remarked that he was anxious to reduce the revenue a hundred millions. He desired the reductions of the duty on tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles, and did not desire an increase on Bessemer steel. He was willing to take $13,000,000 off of sugar, but was not willing to take $3,000,000 of arsenic with it in the form of Bessemer steel.

Mr. Schenck remarked that it would be a very strong bill if every member of the House were content with every item in it. He himself was not, and never had been. But he was for taking the most and the best he could get tending towards the great object to be accomplished. He was not for shutting his eyes against the light of the sun and refusing to bask in its beams because it might have some spots upon it.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether the question of the income tax would go to a conference committee.

Mr. Schenck replied that it would, as that was still an open question between the two houses.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether it was so far open as that the conference committee could abolish the tax altogether.

Mr. Schenck replied that he did not believe in the right of a conference committee to do that.

Mr. Cox remarked that conference committees often did such things, however.

Mr. Garfield said he desired if possible to strike a blow at the income tax and end it.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments, and order a committee of conference.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Cullom moved to concur in the first amendment of the Senate, which strikes out the first 34 sections of the House bill relating to special taxes, regulations as to stamps, etc., and substitute for them 5 new sections.

The motion was rejected, and the amendment non-concurred in.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and strike from the bill all relating to the income tax. Negatived—yeas 67, nays 116, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Archer, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Bennett, Biggs, Bird, Brooks (N. Y.), Bufinton, Burr, Butler (Mass.), Calkin, Covode, Cowles, Cox, Davis, Dickinson, Dixon, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Haight, Hill, Hooper, Jenckes, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lynch, Magee, Marshall, McCarthy, McJunkin, Milnes, Moore (N. J.), Morrell (Pa.), Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Niblack, O'Neill, Paine, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rogers, Sargent, Schumaker, Scofield, Slocum, Smith (Oregon), Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Swann, Trimble, Twitchell, Upson, Van Wyck, Winchester, and Wood—67.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Bailey, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Brooks, of Mass.; Buck, Buckley, Burchard, Butler, of Tenn.; Cake, Churchill, Clark, of Kansas.; Cobb, of Wisconsin; Coburn, Conger, Conner, Cribs, Cullom, Darrall, Dawes, Degener, Dickey, Donley, Duval, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Ferry, Finkelburg, Fisher, Hall, Hamilton, of Florida; Harris, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hoar, Ingersoll, Jones, of Kentucky; Kelsey, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Longbridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McKee, McNeely, Mercur, Moore, of Ohio; Morphis, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Pearce, Phelps, Poland, Porter, Prosser, Rice, Roots, Sanford, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Sheldon, of Louisiana; Sheldon, of New York; Sherrod, Smith, of Ohio; Smith, of Vermont; Smyth, of Ind.; Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Sweeney, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, Van Austen, Van Horn, Ward, Washburn, of Wis.; Washburn, of Mass.; Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson, of Minn.; Wilson, of Ohio; Winans, and Woodward—116.

Mr. Sargent moved that the Senate amendment, reducing the rate of income tax to 2½ per cent. be concurred in. Agreed to—92 to 35.

Mr. Sargent moved to concur in the Senate amendment providing that the income tax shall be collected and levied during the years 1871 and 1872, and no longer.

Mr. Schenck opposed it as requiring to be further amended, and the amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. Scofield moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the first amendment of the Senate.

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; negatived, 72 to 109.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment as striking out the special tax on juggler, lotteries, gift enterprises, etc., abolishing the distinction which the House desired to make between wholesale and retail liquor dealers, the House making the distinction consist in the character of the business, and the Senate in the amount of the sales, and also striking out legislation as to stamps.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	41¾
Con. Stock	98¾	Western Union Tele	34½
do. scrip	94¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	57½
N. Y. & Erie Rail	23	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	66¼
Ph. and Rea. R	103¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	81
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	100¾	Adams Express ex-d	68½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15¾
Chi. and N. W. com	83	United States	46
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88½	Tennessee 6s new	65½
Chi. and R. I. R.	116½	Gold	112⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	95½	Market dull.	

CLAIMS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVernment promptly prepared for adjustment and settlement, by the Commission now in session. All applications must be filed before June 1, 1870. Apply either in person or by letter to ROBERTS & LAMBERTON & CO., No. 136 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The Spanish Throne Question

The House and the Income Tax.

Fire in New York.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Excitement in France Over the Spanish Business—Rentes Declining.

PARIS July 9—11·30 A. M.—The excitement on the streets is increasing, and the Bourse is very much excited. Rentes declining, the last sales being made at 69f.50c., or 75c. below the opening, and 67c. lower than any figures made during the crisis.

There is great activity at Toulon and other French ports on the Mediterranean, and a large number of transports are being fitted out to bring home the entire French army now in Algeria.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Lieutenant Ezra Leonard is ordered to duty in the Navigation Department at Boston Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander Charles D. Tracy is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the receiving ship Vandalia; Ensign R. R. Ingersoll, from the Miantonomah, and ordered to the Plymouth; Ensigns Robert T. Jasper and Jefferson T. Moser, from the Nipsic and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard is detached from the Bibb and ordered to settle accounts; First Assistant Engineer William S. Smith, from the Nipsic, and placed on sick leave; Second Assistant Engineer William L. Ballee, from the Franklin, and placed on waiting orders.

The House and the Tariff Bill.

The House has reconsidered its action rejecting the first amendment of the Senate to the Tariff and Tax bill, striking out all the special taxes, etc., and has concurred in the same.

Nominations by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following nominations were sent in to-day:—

Charles W. Welts to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin; James C. Hopkins, Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.

Postmaster—William Sivilley, Washington, Pennsylvania.

A General Indian Council.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram from Colonel Chambers, commanding Fort Fetterman, reporting that Red Cloud and the Ogallala Sioux had gone up to the Powder river country to hold a general council with the other Sioux. The Powder river is within the hunting country reserved for the Sioux, and it is understood that Red Cloud will exert his influence for peace. Colonel Chambers further reports that the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, not members of Red Cloud's band, are committing some depredations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, July 9.—The paper mill of Bead & Crouse, at Fayetteville, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $25,000; insurance $14,000.

Salt Block, in this city, owned by Charles Franchatt & Co., was burned this morning. Loss $15,000; no insurance.

Shipment of Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steamship City of Brooklyn takes out $345,000, the Helvetia $60,000, the Main $35,000, and Pereire $230,000.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Crops.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 9.—Accounts from all parts of this province and from Nova Scotia speak of injury to the growing crops from long-continued drought. The upland hay crop will not exceed half the usual average.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings, 19c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; new red, $1·50@1·60; prime to choice white, $1·50@1·70; old Pennsylvania nominally at $1·40; Western, $1·30@1·38. Corn in fair demand; white at $1·20; yellow at $1·08@1·11; prime scarce and wanted at full rates. Oats quiet at 60@64c. Mess Pork quiet at $30·75@31. Bacon active; shoulders, 14½c.; rib sides, 17½c.; clear rib, 17¾c.; hams, 23@24c. Lard, 16¾@17c. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.—By command of Major-General Prevost, it is announced that the 11th and 12th Regiments of Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guards, are formed into a provisional brigade. Colonel Louis Wagner, of the 11th Regiment, is ordered to assume command of the brigade.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY.
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·15.
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